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HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

Horticultural export value during November was \$244 million, nearly identical to a year earlier. The downward pressure on exports experienced during recent months appears to be subsiding somewhat, and although a sharp turnaround is not now in the offering, the outlook for the remainder of the year is encouraging. A strong follow-up to the October gains recorded by the tree nut category was sufficient to offset poor results shown by fresh deciduous fruit (apples and pears), dried prunes, fresh and canned vegetables, and nursery products. While exports of fresh citrus declined in tonnage terms, export value edged up slightly because of high orange prices. Monthly movement of shelled almonds and walnuts was particularly heavy. Almond exports gained substantial support from shipments to the Soviet Union valued at nearly \$10 million in November. Almond and walnut exports to key markets in Western Europe remain firm. The export forecast for all horticultural products during fiscal year 1985 (October 1984-September 1985) is \$2.7 billion, 5 percent above FY 1984.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--The Commission of the European Community (EC) has ruled that ready to eat, pitted prunes with a moisture content of 35 percent or less and to which sorbic acid has been added, shall be classified under tariff heading 08.12. Dried prunes entering EC countries under this heading are assessed an import duty of 12 percent of their c.i.f. value. This action by the EC Commission was precipitated by British customs officials who had begun classifying packaged processed prunes under tariff heading 20.06 and assessing an import duty of 26 percent. In fiscal year 1984, the United States exported 24,727 metric tons of prunes valued at \$29.3 million to EC countries.

--Taiwan's Executive Yuan has approved a tariff reduction package for consideration by the Legislative Yuan. Favorable action by the legislature is expected in February 1985. The tariff package includes import duty reductions for pistachios, inshell walnuts and canned corn as well as acceleration by two years of the scheduled implementation of prior tariff concessions for shelled walnuts, almonds and dried prunes. A list of these tariff reductions was published in the September 1984 Horticultural Products Review circular.

--The European Community's reference price for fresh oranges has been set at 21.19 ECU per 100 kgs. (\$0.07 per pound) for the period December 1, 1984, to May 31, 1985. The reference price for tangerines, satsumas, wilkins and similar citrus hybrids excluding clementines is 25.72 ECU per 100 kgs. (\$0.08 per pound) for the period November 1, 1984, to February 28, 1985. The reference price for clementines is 48.44 ECU per 100 kgs. (\$0.16 per pound) for the same period. EC reference prices act as minimum import prices to protect Italian and Greek citrus producers.

--Effective January 1, 1985, packaged food products imported into Oman must have production and expiration date labeling. Foods packed in cans must have these dates on the top lid, either embossed or laser inscribed. Laser inscribed data must be of a quality which cannot be altered or removed. Items packaged in containers other than cans must have the production and expiration dates imprinted on the original label.

Also effective January 1, 1985, Oman is requiring that imported preserved foods must be accompanied by a certificate from "concerned authorities" in the country of origin confirming the "fitness" of the products for human consumption. Omani officials have stated that USDA certificates or certification by appropriate State agencies would comply with the regulation.

--The Egyptian Government has tendered for imports of 800 metric tons of raisins, 1,100 tons of dried figs, 100 tons of dried apricots, 250 tons of shelled almonds, 350 tons of inshelled nuts (unspecified), 350 tons of shelled walnuts and 50 tons of prunes. These products will be sold in government stores during the Ramadan period which will begin around May 20 in 1985. The closing date for the tender was January 6, 1985.

--Sweden has established January 17, 1985 as an opening date for apple imports. This is about three weeks earlier than last year's opening date of February 7, 1984. Imports of U.S. apples are estimated at around 1,450 metric tons in 1985.

--Short supplies of domestic tree nuts in Italy will provide opportunities for U.S. exporters of almonds and walnuts. Italy's 1984 production of almonds is estimated to be down 52 percent, filberts are off 54 percent and walnuts are the same as last season's poor outturn. As a result, imports could be increased by as much as 4,000 tons of shelled almonds and 20,000 tons of filberts (in-shell basis), while walnuts could hold at last season's 4,500 tons.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--A "Wild West Bonanza" promotion was held at seven of Fima's Jaya supermarkets in Malaysia from July 27 to August 9, 1984. Sponsored by, among others, the Western U.S. Agricultural Trade Association and FAS, the U.S. food promotion featured cowboy-Indian shootouts and American breakdancing in addition to cooking demonstrations, samplings and displays of U.S. products. Fima reported 500,000 visitors and nearly \$150,000 in sales of U.S. products during the two-week period, double normal sales levels. Fresh fruits accounted for 30 percent of sales of U.S. products during the promotion. Apples, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, honeydew melons, table grapes, plums, cherries, strawberries and peaches were among the products included in the U.S. cornucopia. The first time use of fruit bins full of loose fruit, rather than prepackaged products, proved very popular with Malaysian consumers.

--An American Fruit and Wine Seminar was recently hosted in Tokyo, Japan by FAS and the Japan Restaurant Association. Purchasing agents from Tokyo's leading supermarkets sampled California wines, fresh avocados, grapes, papayas, grapefruit and canned peaches. The event also included slide presentations and the distribution of recipes, descriptive materials about the U.S. products and importer listings.

--Three Cold Storage supermarkets in Hong Kong were the scene of a two week promotion of U.S. food products from September 28 to October 11, 1984. Several cooperators, including the California Cling Peach Advisory Board, joined FAS and local suppliers of U.S. products in this promotion. A "U.S. Fair" atmosphere was created by the use of red, white and blue decorations and point of sale materials, massive floor displays, in-store sampling, and contests. More than 25 varieties of fresh U.S. fruits and vegetables were air freighted to Hong Kong for the promotion. Prominent displays of these products helped boost sales to more than three times the normal level. More than 200 U.S. food items were featured during the two-week period.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--Spain's 1984 almond production estimate has been lowered to 40,000 metric tons, 10,000 tons less than the previous estimate. The small crop has reduced export availabilities for this season by about 40 percent and has helped to keep prices relatively high. This situation favors movement of the record U.S. almond crop at reasonable prices. U.S. exports of almonds and almond products for the July-November 1984 period are running 51 percent above the same period last year.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--Canadian federal and Ontario provincial officials announced a joint purchase program for 1984 Ontario surplus grapes. The 1984 Ontario grape crop is estimated at 80,284 metric tons but reduced demand by Ontario wineries resulted in significantly lower purchases. Up to 30,000 metric tons of surplus grapes will be purchased by the Agriculture Products Board for processing into juice, concentrate, wine and brandy to be sold at a later date. The program will cost an estimated \$11.3 million Canadian dollars (\$8.6 million) and benefit about 750 Ontario grape growers.

--The antidumping investigation on red raspberries from Canada continues. On December 18, 1984 the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce made a preliminary determination that red raspberries from Canada are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. The overall average dumping margin is 6.29 percent. A final determination will be made by February 23, 1985. Over the past several years, the United States has been the primary export market for Canada's fresh raspberries. Imports in 1984 were more than double the 1983 level. The majority of Canadian fresh berries shipped to the United States are destined to freezers for processing. The duty-free status of fresh berries during July and August encourages this trend.

U.S. IMPORTS OF RED RASPBERRIES FROM CANADA

Calendar Year	Fresh/Chilled 1/		Frozen 2/	
	Metric tons	: 1,000 Dollars	Metric tons	: 1,000 Dollars
1982.....	4,717	8,940	379	505
1983.....	3,108	3,815	182	281
1983 Jan-Oct.....	3,106	3,806	111	169
1984 Jan-Oct.....	6,573	8,590	1,242	1,548
Duty-free period				
1983 July 1-Aug 31.....	3,072	3,675	---	---
1984 July 1-Aug 31.....	3,152	4,036	---	---

1/ Imports are duty-free in July and August and pay a 0.3 cents per lb. tariff at other times. 2/ Import duty on frozen raspberries is 7 percent ad valorem.

--An advertising program to promote the consumption of canned foods in Canada will begin in February according to a December 5 item in the Toronto Globe and Mail. The promotion, sponsored by the Canned Food Council and the Ontario Food Processors Association, is aimed at reviving Canadian consumption of canned fruit and vegetables, which, according to the article, has fallen by 11 percent during the past 10 years.

--A new Italian promotional agency known as the Italian Wine and Food Institute (IWFI) has been established in New York City to improve, promote, and defend the image of Italian wine and food products in the United States. IWFI is a privately financed, non-profit association with membership including

approximately 40 of the most important Italian producers and exporters of quality wines. IWFI will also promote the interests of its members against actions that could damage free trade between Italy and the United States.

--Chilean exports of fresh raspberries increased significantly and set a new record in 1984. Total exports are estimated at 230 tons, up 73 percent from 1983. About 90 percent of exports are destined to the United States where they arrive December through June. The balance is sent to Western Europe, Peru, and lately to Canada. Since 1981, when raspberries were exported for the first time, plantings have increased significantly to a total area of about 700 hectares.

--A new plant for the production of concentrated fruit juice will be constructed in Chile. Although other fruit juices such as grape and berry will be processed, concentrated apple juice 70-72° brix will be the main product. The plant, which will begin operation in March 1986 with output of about 4,500 tons of concentrate, will double Chile's production capacity. Most of Chile's concentrated apple juice is exported, principally to the United States and Canada.

NEW EXPORT TABLE FORMAT

The monthly export table has been revised to a format similar to that of the import table. Export data for the last complete marketing season are presented along with the monthly and season-to-date information shown previously. Exports are reported on a regional basis (the region definitions are presented below) and major markets are highlighted by breaking out important destinations within a region. Any comments or questions may be directed to Jonathan Gressel (202) 382-8806.

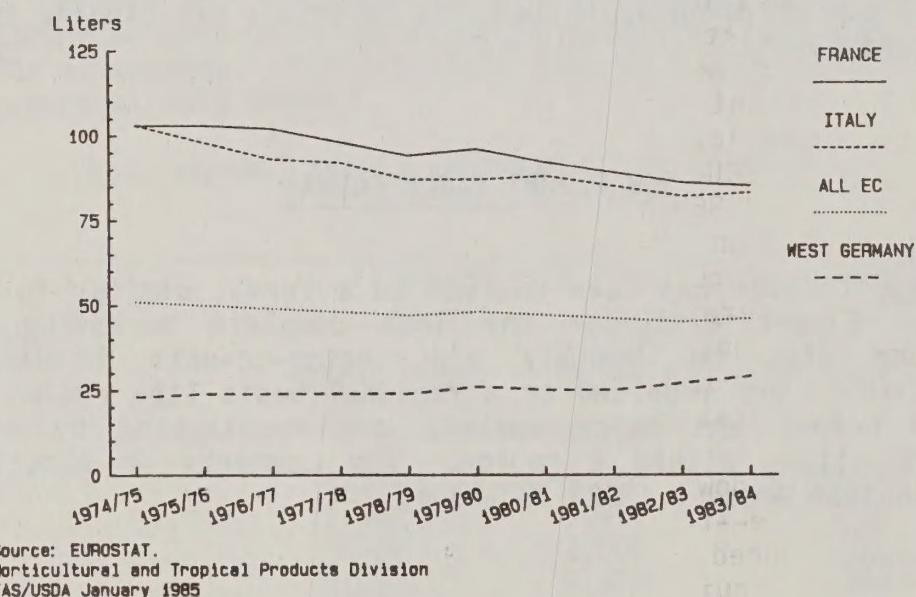
REGION DEFINITIONS

EC-TEN: Denmark, United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium-Lumembourg, Netherlands, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and Greece. OTHER WEST EUROPE: Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Switzerland, Azores, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus. EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC: Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, Philippines, Macao, China (mainland), China (Taiwan), Mongolia, North Korea, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, Australia, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Western Samoa, and other Pacific Islands nations and territories. MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA: Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Gaza Strip, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, South Yemen, Oman, Bahrain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt. LATIN AMERICA, EXCEPT CARRIBEAN: Mexico, Central America, and South America. BERMUDA AND CARRIBEAN: Bermuda and Caribbean Islands including Dominican Republic and Haiti. OTHER: All other countries not listed above, consisting mainly of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Sub-Saharan Africa, and South Asia, i.e., Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.

EC WINE UPDATE

Overview--The European Community (EC), despite poor wine crops in 1984, 1/ continues to be awash in wine--a result of a series of large harvests and declining consumption. EC wine production has averaged 165 million hectoliters 2/ (4.4 billion U.S. gallons) during the past 5 years, compared with 150 million hl during 1974/75-1978/79. Italy and France are the principal producers, with output averaging 77 million hl and 72 million hl, respectively. EC consumption (including wine processed into spirits, etc.) has fallen from an average of 149 million hl in 1974/75-1978/79 to 137 million hl average over the past 5 years. The rising consumption trend in nonproducing member states has not been sufficient to offset the sharp decline in France and Italy.

**EC PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WINE
(liters)**



U.S. Imports--The large production surpluses have encouraged a growing emphasis on exports. A large portion of the increased exports have been destined for the United States where imports now account for one quarter of the market. Of EC wine exports to third countries, nearly half are now going to the United States, compared to 25 percent in 1970/71. Wine is the EC's largest agricultural export to the United States, with shipments in 1983 of \$736 million, 88 percent of the value of U.S. grape wine imports, and 27 percent of EC agricultural exports to this country.

U.S. imports of grape wines from the EC during the first 11 months of 1984 were up 7 percent in volume and 13 percent in value over the corresponding period a year ago. The jump in value reflects a shift in imports from Italian to relatively higher-priced French wines. Further exacerbating the situation has been the strong dollar, which has made import prices much more attractive, while our exports have become more expensive in overseas markets.

1/ See Horticultural Products Review, November 1984, pp 3 and 4. 2/ One hectoliter (hl)=26.42 U.S. gallons.

	Jan-Dec 1983	Jan-Nov 1983 : 1984		Jan-Dec 1983	Jan-Nov 1983 : 1984
	1,000 hl /			\$1 million	
European Community....	4,292	3,868	4,188	736	656
W. Germany.....	583	529	566	106	96
France.....	959	847	1,084	305	267
Italy.....	2,706	2,452	2,498	318	285
EC Applicants.....	406	363	417	83	74
Spain.....	228	198	242	56	49
Portugal.....	178	165	175	27	25
Others.....	133	121	142	19	17
Total.....	4,831	4,352	4,747	838	747
					845

1/ 1,000 hectoliters (hl)=26,417 gallons.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

The EC price support system for wine is geared to removing excess stocks from the market in order to strengthen market prices. Wine storage subsidies and the purchase of surplus wine for distillation into alcohol are the principal methods used. Distillation, which averaged 6 million hl per year during 1971-80, has averaged more than 20 million hl annually over the last 5 years--about 12 percent of total production. The Commission's budgetary expenditures for distillation have soared from less than 100 million ECU's in the 1970's (when the ECU--European Currency Unit--value ranged from \$1.02 to \$1.37), to an estimated 861 million ECU's in 1984 (1 ECU=\$0.80, mid-year 1984) not including 177 million ECU's carried over from the previous year. Other EC programs include the guidance programs which provide grants to assist wineries, mainly cooperatives, in capital expenditures and subsidies for exports to certain countries--mainly the Soviet Union, certain other East European countries, Scandinavia and the Far East. There are no subsidies on exports to the United States or Canada.

In an attempt to hold down expenditures on the wine program for 1984/85, the guide price for wine--the basis for calculating payments for wine for distillation--was reduced by 1 percent in ECU terms. However, when converted to Italian lire, the guide price was raised 5-9 percent, and in terms of French francs it went up 4 percent. In addition, the short term (3 month) storage subsidy program was eliminated and limitations were placed on the quantities that could be distilled under one of the programs--preventive distillation. In December, 1984 the EC announced that, for the first time, it would require distillation of surplus wine under the compulsory distillation program. This will pay 60 percent of the guide price for approximately 6 million hl of wine. In spite of these changes and the lower wine production this season, expenditures for distillation are likely to remain high because the unusually poor quality of 1984 crop wine will force large quantities into the distillation program--22.8 million hl according to the latest EC estimates.

Long Run Reform of EC wine policy--In response to the long run oversupply problem the European Commission proposed several reforms to the EC wine scheme. Because Spain is also facing a wine surplus problem, it was essential for the current 10 EC member states to reach an agreement on the wine policy proposals before negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community could proceed. The inability of France and Italy to agree upon the proposal delayed the accession negotiations for several months, but an agreement on the future of EC wine policy was finally concluded at the EC summit conference in Dublin in early December, 1984.

As a result of the Dublin agreement on wine, the EC will strengthen provisions for compulsory distillation which should move increased quantities of surplus wine into distillation at less cost. Under the new provisions, the EC Commission will be able to enforce distillation when either (1) stocks exceed four months of normal use (formally 5 months), (2) when prices fall 18 percent below the guide price, and or (3) when production forecasts exceed 9 percent of normal use. Previously, the EC paid 60 percent of its guide price for wine to be distilled under the compulsory program, while the Dublin agreement calls for lowering of that rate to 40 or 50 percent. In addition, the new scheme would force more wine into compulsory distillation and allow less wine to move into other distillation programs which currently pay between 65 and 92 percent of the guide price.

Other salient features of the agreement include measures to encourage reduction in vineyard acreage, a limiting of grants under the guidance program to investments to increase wine quality with no increase in quantity, and the preparation of a study on the enrichment of wine with concentrated must or sugar, so that a final decision on this practice can be made after 1990.

The Spanish wine sector faces problems similar to the European Community's--increasing production, declining consumption and heavy cost for a surplus disposal system. Since 1979 the Spanish Government has purchased an average of 7.5 million hl (198 million gallons) of surplus, low grade wine per year for distillation into alcohol--equal to 18 percent of wine output. In the process, wine alcohol stocks exceeding 4 million hl were accumulated as of January 1, 1984. In recent months these stocks have been reduced by money losing export sales, including some to the United States. Spain exports almost a quarter of its wine production, but only 5 percent of export volume is destined for the United States. The largest markets are the EC, the USSR and Switzerland. Almost three-quarters of U.S. imports consist of sherry and sparkling wines.

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: WINE EXPORTS,
CALENDAR YEAR 1983
(1 Million Hectoliters 1/)

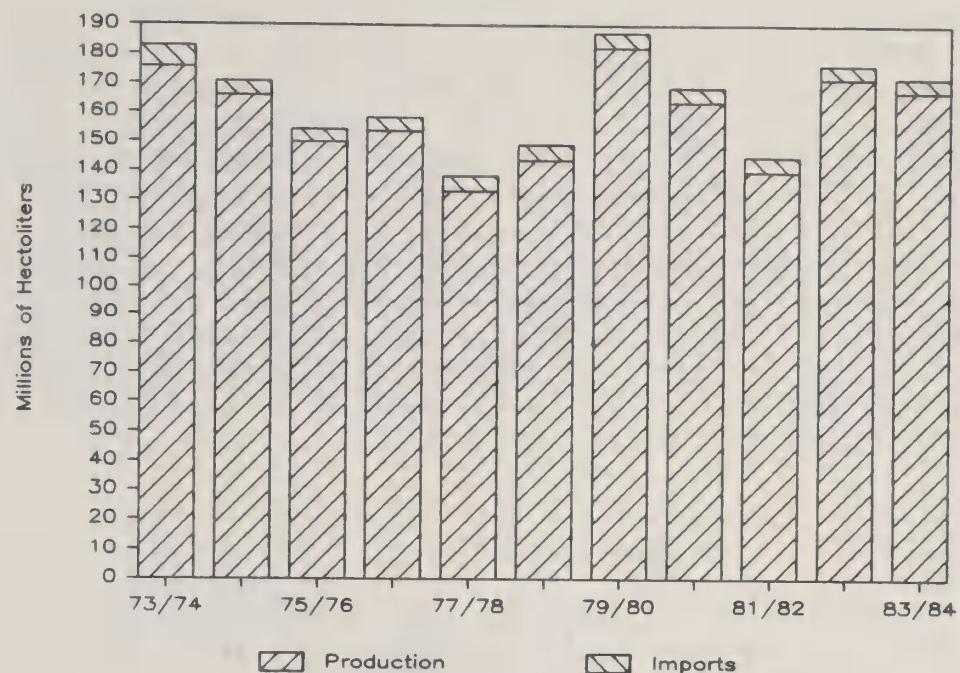
Destination	Origins				
	W. Germany	France	Italy	Other	Total
<u>EC Countries</u>	1.6	7.3	9.1	0.4	18.5
<u>Third Countries</u>					
Other W. Europe.....	0.1	1.0	0.8	---	1.9
E. Europe & U.S.S.R....	---	1.0	0.6	---	0.8
United States.....	0.6	1.0	2.5	---	4.1
Canada.....	0.1	0.5	0.3	---	0.9
Others 2/.....	0.1	0.6	0.1	---	0.8
<u>Subtotal</u>	1.0	3.2	4.3	0.1	8.6
<u>Grand Total</u>	2.6	10.5	13.4	0.5	27.1

--Indicates less than 500,000 hl. NOTE: Numbers may not add because of rounding

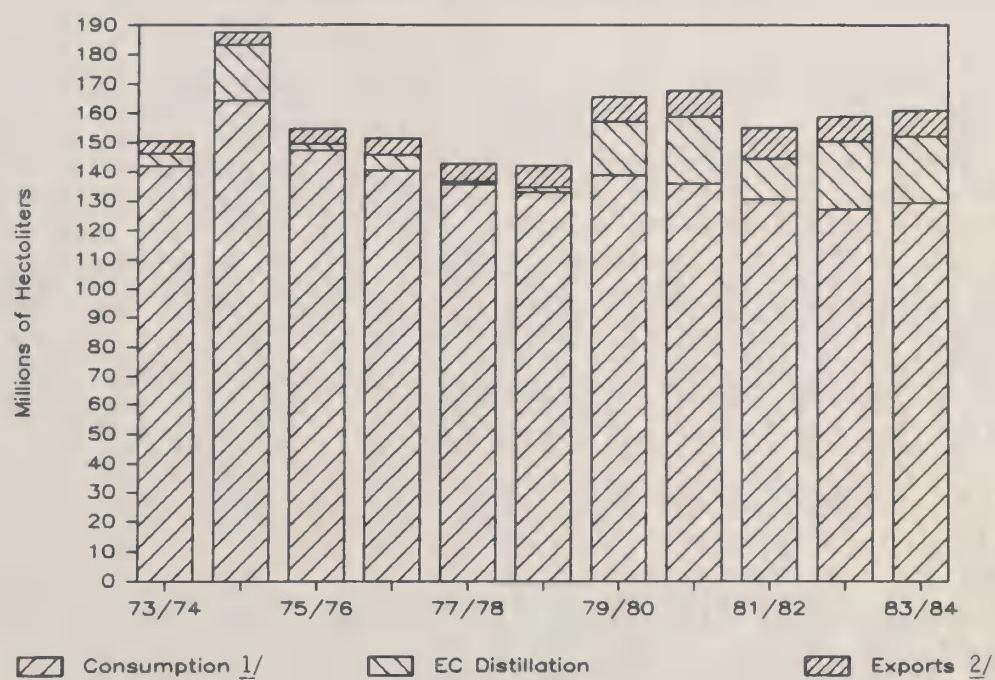
1/ 1 million hectoliters equal 26.4 million U.S. gallon. 2/ French overseas departments and dependencies and Japan are the largest markets in this group.

SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Community (NIMEXE).

EC WINE SUPPLY



EC WINE DISTRIBUTION



1/ EC produced wine only.

2/ To third countries.

CITRUS SITUATION

Citrus exports from Northern Hemisphere countries in 1984/85 are forecast at 5.8 million tons, about 5 percent below last year. The decline is largely attributed to smaller shipments by most Mediterranean Basin countries, especially Spain. U.S. citrus exports also are projected to be down in 1984/85--mainly a result of a smaller grapefruit movement to Japan and Europe along with a limitation on orange exports caused by the short Florida crop and a smaller California navel harvest. Citrus production in major producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere during the 1984/85 season is forecast at 28.8 million tons, down 1.5 million tons from 1983/84. Smaller orange and tangerine crops are anticipated while lemon and grapefruit outturn will be close to year earlier levels. A large reduction in the Italian, Spanish and Israeli orange crops is expected along with a sharp drop in the Japanese tangerine harvest.

Mediterranean Basin

Spain's citrus crop is off sharply in response to persistent drought conditions and a cyclical drop in production following the record 1983/84 harvest. In addition, the unfavorable weather adversely affected fruit quality, size, and the rate of fruit maturation. Export shipments will fall substantially below 1983/84 levels. A reduced availability of orange varieties normally used for juice production and the high cost of imported concentrate required for blending will result in a marked reduction in orange processing and juice outturn. In July 1984 the Spanish Government reduced its tax rebate for fresh citrus exports from 5.5 to 4.7 percent of f.o.b. value. The tax rebate on citrus juice exports is now set at 7.7 percent. Under a separate government assistance initiative, exporters have access to commercial bank financing at subsidized interest rates.

Negotiations covering Spain's entry into the EC have been difficult. The EC continues to offer a 10-year transitional period for citrus while Spain insists on gaining an equal footing with other EC members in only 3 years. Nevertheless, after Spain gains full EC membership, Spanish citrus production will be strongly stimulated and exports, over the long run, could increase by as much as 20 to 30 percent. Other Mediterranean citrus producers are keenly aware of the potential disruption that this poses to their own export programs and are attempting to diversify export destinations. Spain, however, is also trying to expand non-EC markets and has targeted the Middle East (oranges, tangerines and lemons), Canada (tangerines and lemons), Scandinavia (lemons) and the United States (tangerines) for intensified promotional efforts.

Israeli citrus production and exports in the 1984/85 season are expected to hold true to the pattern of recent years by falling to lower levels. Many growers continue to experience losses in their citrus operations and are turning to more remunerative crop alternatives. The Israeli Government is attempting to assist the citrus industry through a difficult transitional period. It is encouraging the elimination of excess capacity in citrus handling facilities and improvements in the operation of the Citrus Marketing Board. The government has also provided an immediate \$12 million line of credit to producers which many believe will eventually be converted to grant status.

Israeli citrus processors took advantage of improved world demand for orange and grapefruit juice to significantly boost exports during 1983/84. With both inventories and juice production down markedly, Israeli citrus juice exports will play less of a role in Western Europe this year.

Moroccan citrus exports in 1984/85 are expected to reach 550,000 tons, slightly larger than a year earlier, but still significantly less than the banner performance of the early 1980's. Important citrus growing areas continue to suffer from hot, dry weather which delayed the start of the harvest by about 2 weeks. Although the crop is similar in tonnage terms to 1983/84, overall fruit quality is rated below average and the crop has sized poorly. As was the case last year, the government's export monopoly (OCE) will be forced to reject large volumes of fruit which normally would go into export channels. Excess orange and tangerine production will be siphoned off by increased domestic fresh sales and heavy utilization by the juice industry which is sending more than 80 percent of its output into export.

Attempts by Morocco to diversify its citrus exports away from the EC have so far met with minimal success. Exports to Scandinavia, the Middle East and Canada, markets targeted for expansion, were stagnant or declined somewhat in 1983/84. Orange exports to the USSR, however, increased sharply and should continue strong because of a recently negotiated trade agreement.

Greek citrus exports during the 1984/85 season are not expected to increase from year earlier levels despite a record crop. The Greek citrus trade picture is highlighted by the reorganization of the export trade away from private shippers to a marketing company for cooperatives called Agrex. Although Agrex has been declared by the EC to be a private enterprise and not a state monopoly, it is a government supported and controlled marketing agency. In past years, private exporters were responsible for as much as half of all citrus exports, but this year Agrex is likely to handle nearly all Greek shipments because only members of Agrex are entitled to receive national export subsidies (in addition to EC aid, detailed under the Italian section, which all Greek exporters obtain). The Greek subsidy paid on orange exports in the 1983/84 season ran close to \$30 per ton on shipments to the USSR, averaged \$150 per ton on exports to other EC member countries and \$300 per ton on the small quantity exported to Canada.

Despite the EC and Greek export subsidies, it is generally anticipated that Greece will have a difficult time in marketing a record crop and 220,000 to 250,000 tons of oranges and 30,000 tons of lemons probably will be withdrawn from the market for destruction. A 6-year citrus modernization program was approved in January 1984. The program seeks to alter Greek production in favor of varieties which have strong fresh market demand throughout Western Europe and are suitable for processing. The program is budgeted to cost \$110 million, half to be financed with EC funds.

Italian citrus production in 1984/85 will be noticeably smaller than the record harvest of a year earlier. The diminished outturn will allow the industry to regain its footing following a year in which grower returns were depressed and huge volumes of fruit were delivered for destruction. The abundant supply and low prices, however, stimulated export sales of all major

citrus varieties and encouraged a 25 percent increase in orange processing. Despite the big drop in production, exports in 1984/85 are forecast to decline only marginally. This is based on the assumption that only a negligible quantity of fruit will be removed from the market as a price support mechanism. In contrast, approximately 750,000 tons of citrus were destroyed under the EC intervention system in 1983/84. The EC has earmarked a \$400 million fund for the Italian citrus industry to encourage growers to switch to varieties more in demand by European consumers.

Italy exports mostly blood-type oranges which have a loyal customer base, particularly in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. Forty to 50 percent of Italy's lemon exports are purchased by East European countries. The EC has decided that the penetration premium (subsidy on exports to Community members) will be phased out over the next decade as follows: clementines by the 1986/87 season, lemons by the 1987/88 season, and oranges and mandarins by the 1993/94 season. Increases in reference prices for fruit imported from non-EC sources is meant to compensate for the loss of the penetration premium. For 1984/85 the penetration premium for lemons declined 28 percent in dollar terms while the export subsidy to non-member countries dropped only marginally from last season.

ITALY: EC EXPORT AND PROCESSING SUBSIDIES, 1984/85 1/
(Dollars per Metric Ton)2/

Fruit	: Penetration : Export Subsidy :	Processing
	: Premium 3/ : Eastern Europe : Other:	Subsidy 4/:Minimum Price 5/
Oranges....:	103-120	62-114
Tangerines..:	25-101	57
Lemons.....:	46	94
	:	
	42-75	56-107
	57	---
	63	85
		94-145

		139

1/ The EC export subsidy granted to Greek citrus is approximately the same as above. The penetration premiums on Greek oranges and lemons are 12 percent and 24 percent less, respectively. 2/ Converted to dollars at the rate of 1,828 lire per dollar. 3/ Paid on exports to EC countries. 4/ Paid to processors. 5/ Minimum price processors must pay for fruit in order to be eligible for the subsidy.

Consumption of oranges by Italian processors responded favorably to the heavier fruit supplies, weak fruit prices and a strengthened world demand for orange juice. In 1984/85, the EC processing subsidy for blond oranges increased 65 percent in lire or nearly 47 percent in dollars to \$56 per ton. As a result, a larger volume of blond oranges is anticipated to be processed for juice which should help maintain orange juice exports, despite a reduction in the orange processing volume.

Egypt's citrus industry is undergoing some basic adjustments including the removal of government-imposed domestic price controls on citrus. The government hopes that the free-market orientation together with free irrigation water and subsidized fertilizer and pesticides will spur new plantings in desert reclamation areas as well as encourage improved cultural practices. The bulk of Egypt's citrus exports have traditionally gone to the USSR, other East European countries and nearby Arab neighbors.

Lower production in Turkey, resulting from a freeze 2 years ago and unfavorable growing conditions this year, together with a sharp rise in domestic prices will result in a reduction in citrus exports during marketing year 1984/85. Most of Turkey's exports have traditionally been taken by countries in Eastern Europe, although in recent years sales in the Middle East have become more important. Lemon sales to Eastern Europe may recover from last season's poor performance because of the government's decision to allow barter sales after a one year ban. Citrus exporters will receive additional assistance from the government's 5-percent tax rebate granted on export sales and a subsidized credit program funded through the Agricultural Bank of Turkey.

Other Northern Hemisphere

Citrus production in Japan is expected to be down significantly in 1984/85 because of unfavorable weather and the continued progress of a government-industry program to reduce the size of the dominant Mikan orange (satsuma) crop. The Japanese are avid consumers of fresh fruit and turn to the importation of oranges, grapefruit and lemons to add diversity to domestic citrus supplies which are almost completely made up of tangerines. Although imports of grapefruit are projected to decline during the current marketing season, overall Japanese citrus imports will continue the upward trend of recent years thanks to a heavier volume of oranges and lemons. Imports of citrus juice in 1984/85 will also increase. Virtually all of Japan's imports of oranges and lemons and roughly 90 percent of its grapefruit imports will be supplied by the United States.

In August 1984, the United States and Japan formally signed an agreement covering the expansion of Japanese imports of oranges, orange juice, and grapefruit juice. (See pags 3-4 of September issue of Horticultural Products Review for additional agreement details.) The Japanese import quota on oranges will increase from 82,000 tons in Japanese fiscal year (JFY) 1983 (April 1983-March 1984) to 126,000 tons in JFY 1987. Japanese orange imports are expected to increase more or less in tandem with the scheduled 11,000 ton annual expansion of the quota.

This past summer, several factors combined to cause at least some orange importers to incur substantial financial losses. The Japanese Government divided the 93,000-ton orange import quota for JFY 1984 (April 1984-March 1985) into a seasonal quota of 48,250 tons and a general quota of 44,750 tons. Orange imports licensed under the general quota may be imported throughout the year while seasonal quota imports may only enter June-August. The large influx of imported oranges coming at a time of abundant supplies of summer fruit caused orange prices to weaken. Many importers moved oranges into storage hoping that prices would strengthen by late summer, thereby pushing profit margins back to "normal." Unfortunately, quality deteriorated during storage. Importers are now requesting a modification of the administrative handling of the quota in order to assure a more balanced distribution of imported oranges during the year.

Japanese lemon imports in 1984/85 are expected to surpass the record 123,000 tons registered last year. U.S. exports of lemons to Japan have increased steadily since Japan liberalized its lemon trade in the mid-1960's. It now accounts for nearly 80 percent of all U.S. lemon exports.

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Japanese imports of grapefruit in 1984/85 are expected to fall by as much as 10 percent from the 164,000 tons of last season. Importers are taking a cautious approach after having experienced quality problems with last year's shipments (particularly of early grapefruit) using low temperature treatment as an alternative to ethylene dibromide (EDB) fumigation. Many importers express a strong preference for EDB and feel that a dependence on cold treatment will limit grapefruit imports. Concern has focused on whether EDB use on citrus exports will be permitted in the United States after January 1985 since 70 percent of last season's grapefruit imports arrived March-June. At this time, there is no scheduled termination date fixed by the Environmental Protection Agency for EDB use on citrus going for export. Most Florida grapefruit now being shipped to Japan is being treated with EDB.

In order to avoid the common occurrence of temporary oversupply of grapefruit, collective purchasing arrangements have been adopted in Japan. The Japanese trade expects that group purchasing will permit an improved regulation of supplies, thereby maximizing resale price levels and importer profits. The newly adopted purchasing scheme will probably result in a lower import volume.

Japanese imports of orange and grapefruit juice are expected to increase this year in response to larger quotas recently negotiated in the U.S.-Japan citrus agreement, lower Japanese production of Mikan orange juice, and a sharp reduction in juice inventories.

The Mexican citrus industry in 1984/85 will record a sharp decline in production for the third consecutive year. This season's crop is estimated at 1.6 million tons, 40 percent less than the normal level of the early 1980's. Nuevo Leon, the dominant producing state in Mexico's northern citrus zone, will not have a commercial crop this year as a result of the December 1983 freeze. As much as 40 percent of the state's producing grapefruit trees, 50 percent of its orange trees and 75 percent of all tangerine trees have probably been destroyed. In Mexico's southern growing areas, particularly in Veracruz and San Luis Potosi, crop outturn will also be down. Production in these states is suffering from an early season drought which stressed trees and resulted in a heavy fruit drop.

Mexican citrus exports during marketing year 1984/85 will be limited by (1) tight supplies, (2) a strong internal demand for fresh fruit, and (3) lingering plant health problems. Approximately 90 percent of all Mexican citrus exports are taken by the United States. The U.S. ban against the importation of all citrus grown in canker infested states within Mexico--Guerrero, Michoacan, Colima, Oaxaca and part of Jalisco--remains intact.

A second major phytosanitary issue developed after the elimination of ethylene dibromide (EDB) as an approved post-harvest fumigant for citrus. EDB treatment had been required on all Mexican oranges, grapefruit and tangerines entering the United States as a necessary measure to prevent the spread of tropical fruit flies. Without an acceptable alternative treatment, Mexican shippers were unable to export to the United States after September 1, 1984. By early October, however, shipments were resumed following USDA approval of the use of methyl bromide on Mexican citrus. Texas packers quickly turned to Mexican fruit as a means of replacing the lost Texas crop. Importer enthusiasm was tempered somewhat by a high incidence of burnt and browned peel on early arrivals due to the methyl bromide treatment. USDA closed the border to Mexican oranges, grapefruit and tangerines on December 24 after sampling results showed unacceptable levels of Mexican fruit fly larvae despite

fumigation with methyl bromide. Imports of Mexican Persian limes, from canker-free states, may still enter the United States since they do not require treatment. U.S. and Mexican officials now are working cooperatively to resolve this problem.

The outlook for the U.S. citrus industry is shaped by the slow recovery of the Florida and Texas crops from the December 1983 freeze, the canker eradication program in Florida, and externally imposed trade factors which include the persistent strength of the U.S. dollar and uncertainty over the future of EDB and the reliability of alternative treatments. Each of these factors will exert downward pressure on export movement with final 1984/85 results projected to show a markedly lower export volume for grapefruit and only modest gains for orange and lemon shipments.

Although the Florida orange crop is slightly larger than a year ago, supplies remain tight which will limit shipments to Canada. Navel orange exports to Hong Kong and Japan may not reach earlier anticipated levels because of the smaller California crop, although abundant supplies of California Valencias are anticipated for the upcoming 1985 summer crop. Grapefruit movement to Japan is expected to decline. In Europe, demand for U.S. red grapefruit is hurt by the absence of a commercial crop in Texas, higher prices for Florida fruit, and exchange rates which discourage European purchasing of American citrus. Lemon exports to Japan, representing 80 percent of last year's volume, may edge up slightly in 1984/85 thanks to this year's larger crop and more attractive prices while shipments to Europe will benefit from smaller crops in Spain, Italy and Turkey.

U.S. CITRUS EXPORTS

	Oranges		Grapefruit		Lemons		Tangerines	
Destination	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83	1983/84
-----1,000 Metric Tons-----								
Canada.....	163	130	46	41	12	12	10	8
European....			:	:	:	:	:	
Community...	29	1	83	67	10	7	2	1
Japan.....	87	83	174	147	114	120	3	---
Hong Kong....	117	101	1	1	5	6	---	1
Singapore....	25	20	---	---	---	---	1	---
Other.....	40	33	4	6	6	8	1	---
Total.....	461	368	308	262	147	153	17	10
			:	:	:	:	:	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Southern Hemisphere

Brazil's orange growing areas and processing facilities are centered in the state of Sao Paulo where the 1984 commercial orange crop is estimated at 185 million 40.8 kg. boxes, 3 percent above a year earlier. Hot, dry weather during the early part of the season together with low fertilization prior to the 1983 Florida freeze prevented the orange crop from reaching initial expectations, but did induce an excellent industry-wide juice processing yield. This higher yield and a larger volume of fruit which went into juice manufacture pushed Sao Paulo's 1984 production of frozen concentrated orange

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juice (FCOJ) to an estimated 685,000 metric tons at 65° brix (236 million gallons at 42° brix). Exports of FCOJ during marketing year 1984/85 (July-June) are estimated at 670,000 tons, a figure based on the assumption that the Brazilian Government will allow exporters to ship beyond currently announced quota allotments. Seasonal FCOJ exports through November 1984 reached 400,000 tons.

SAO PAULO: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
ORANGES AND FCOJ, 1982-1984 1/

Item	Season		
	1982	: 1983	: 1984
	-----Million Boxes 2/-----		
<u>Oranges</u>			
Production.....	195	180	185
Fresh Consumption.....	33	33	18
Fresh Exports.....	2	2	2
Processed 3/.....	160	145	165
	-----1,000 Metric Tons 4/-----		
<u>FCOJ--65° brix</u>			
Beginning Stocks.....	20	102	10
Production.....	550	508	685
Domestic Consumption.....	16	16	13
Exports.....	452	584	670
Ending Stocks (June 30)....	102	10	12
<u>FCOJ yield</u>			
(kg/box of oranges).....	3.44	3.50	4.15

1/ Harvest and processing normally begins in late April or early May. The marketing season for FCOJ begins on July 1 of each year indicated. 2/ 40.8 kilos or 90 pounds. 3/ Includes 3 to 7 million boxes of tangerines and tagors. 4/ One metric ton of 65° brix equals 344.8 gallons of 42° brix concentrate.

Brazil's minimum export price for FCOJ remains at \$1,800 per ton, \$700 above December 1983. The Brazilian Government has stated that this price will continue through June 30, 1985. A new value-added tax for FCOJ exports has been announced by the State of Sao Paulo. The tax has been fixed at 8.5 percent of export value and is to become effective for shipments beginning July 1, 1985. Processors maintain that the value-added tax will not result in an upward price adjustment for their FCOJ sales. The price of Brazilian FCOJ sold in the United States and Europe has declined somewhat during recent weeks and market indicators point to a further softening assuming the current Florida orange crop escapes a freeze. Sao Paulo growers are demanding an on-tree price equivalent to \$4.50 per box of oranges for the upcoming 1985 season compared to about \$2.00 this year. Processors have been offering \$2.35 on the condition that the minimum export price remains at \$1,800.

The 1-percent federal export tax on FCOJ shipments to all destinations remains in place. Apart from this, exports to the United States are charged a special tax equivalent to 3.51 percent of export value in compliance with an agreement between the United States and Brazil that settled a countervailing duty investigation on U.S. imports of Brazilian FCOJ. The final ruling of the International Trade Commission (ITC) in that case found that subsidized exports of Brazilian FCOJ were injuring or threatening to injure a U.S. industry. At the request of Brazil the ITC reviewed its decision and on December 11, it decided by a 3 to 2 margin that the countervailing duty order (suspension agreement) should not be revoked.

TABLE 1

TOTAL CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981/82 TO 1983/84 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	285	365	289	203	241	218	41	42	35
Egypt.....	1,497	1,556	1,619	181	183	185	9	10	12
Gaza 2/.....	175	180	180	145	143	145	9	8	9
Greece.....	879	945	1,056	216	217	245	131	124	153
Israel.....	1,512	1,492	1,386	695	582	535	691	827	751
Italy.....	2,511	3,675	2,986	231	272	247	724	879	805
Lebanon.....	340	295	305	120	100	110	---	---	---
Morocco.....	958	1,017	1,021	601	526	546	81	145	140
Spain.....	3,024	3,890	3,380	1,798	2,371	2,155	189	371	278
Turkey.....	1,142	1,045	932	244	267	250	136	118	103
Subtotal.....	12,323	14,460	13,154	4,434	4,902	4,636	2,011	2,524	2,286
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	600	660	690	240	271	286	30	30	30
Japan.....	3,625	3,624	2,962	25	28	20	792	799	608
Mexico.....	2,183	1,782	1,558	31	45	29	411	387	340
United States 3/.....	12,353	9,765	10,456	935	795	785	8,365	6,504	6,829
Subtotal.....	18,761	15,831	15,666	1,231	1,139	1,120	9,598	7,720	7,807
Total Northern Hemisphere:	31,084	30,291	28,820	5,665	6,041	5,756	11,609	10,244	10,093
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	1,412	1,280	82	76	377	344	---	---	---
Australia.....	482	508	31	34	275	287	---	---	---
Brazil.....	10,133	10,368	66	66	5,921	6,737	---	---	---
Chile.....	131	125	3	2	129	124	3	3	3
South Africa 4/.....	631	623	402	400	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay.....	130	140	30	36	---	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere:	12,919	13,044	614	614	6,705	7,495	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	44,003	43,335	6,279	6,655	18,314	17,739	---	---	---

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 3/ Exports do not include category, "Other Citrus," which consists of bergamots, kumquats, and other non-identified varieties. 4/ Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attachés or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 2

SWEET ORANGES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981/82 TO 1983/84 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1982/1983:	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	149	209	147	100	126	114	21	13	18
Egypt.....	1,201	1,243	1,255	181	183	185	7	7	7
Gaza 2/ 3/.....	150	155	155	130	130	130	3	3	3
Greece.....	665	691	787	169	158	180	100	90	120
Israel.....	889	952	862	459	382	350	380	530	462
Italy.....	1,498	2,299	1,800	124	138	130	413	514	450
Lebanon.....	225	200	205	72	60	65	---	---	---
Morocco 4/.....	670	731	735	442	392	415	70	131	123
Spain.....	1,652	2,077	1,885	747	1,103	1,020	89	175	125
Turkey.....	656	600	540	44	66	70	92	80	70
Subtotal.....	7,755	9,157	8,371	2,468	2,738	2,659	1,175	1,543	1,378
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	400	430	450	150	170	180	10	10	10
Japan.....	52	60	65	---	---	---	1	1	2
Mexico.....	1,350	1,000	850	5	8	4	250	200	175
United States 5/.....	8,827	6,684	7,108	461	368	380	6,656	4,957	5,050
Subtotal.....	10,629	8,174	8,473	616	546	564	6,917	5,168	5,237
Total Northern Hemisphere:	18,384	17,331	16,844	3,084	3,284	3,223	8,092	6,711	6,615
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	639	580	35	33	125	115	125	115	115
Australia.....	397	417	25	29	237	246	237	246	246
Brazil.....	9,210	9,492	61	61	5,916	6,732	5,916	6,732	6,732
Chile.....	67	70	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 2/ 6/.....	501	495	317	315	98	95	98	95	95
Uruguay.....	64	67	21	24	3	3	3	3	3
Total Southern Hemisphere:	10,878	11,121	459	462	6,379	7,191	6,379	7,191	7,191
Grand Total.....	29,262	28,452	3,543	3,746	14,471	13,902	14,471	13,902	13,902

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Includes tangerines. 3/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 4/ Includes some tangerines. 5/ Includes temples. 6/ Includes some fruit produced in Swaziland, Botswana, and Mozambique which is marketed through the South African Citrus Board.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attachés or USDA estimates for all other countries.

January 1985

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 3

TANGERINES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981/82 TO 1983/84 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	2	3	4	1	1	1	---	---	---
Egypt.....	113	106	130	---	---	---	2	3	5
Gaza 2/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece.....	42	58	60	5	1	5	2	2	3
Israel.....	86	89	90	26	29	30	41	37	37
Italy.....	338	470	390	4	8	6	11	20	15
Lebanon.....	40	35	40	25	20	25	---	---	---
Morocco 3/.....	245	243	243	155	132	130	6	12	15
Spain.....	920	1,263	1,026	725	881	785	64	156	110
Turkey.....	198	180	160	47	52	50	15	13	11
Subtotal.....	1,984	2,447	2,143	988	1,124	1,032	141	243	196
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	35	40	43	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan 4/.....	3,228	3,239	2,597	25	28	20	770	771	586
Mexico.....	110	105	65	10	18	4	3	15	2
United States 5/.....	363	328	301	17	10	8	157	147	135
Subtotal.....	3,736	3,712	3,006	52	56	32	930	933	723
Total Northern Hemisphere:	5,720	6,159	5,149	1,040	1,180	1,064	1,071	1,176	919
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	244	240	240	3	3	2	2	2	2
Australia.....	28	28	28	5	4	4	4	3	3
Brazil 6/.....	571	530	530	5	5	---	---	---	---
Chile.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 2/.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay.....	35	38	38	2	3	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere:	878	836	836	15	15	6	6	5	5
Grand Total.....	6,598	6,995	6,995	1,055	1,195	1,077	1,176	1,181	919

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges. 3/ Clementines only.

4/ Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan), but also including mandarin hybrids, mainly Hassaku and Iyokan. 5/ Includes tangelos, which in recent years accounted for 44 to 51 percent of combined tangerine and tangelo production. 6/ State of São Paulo only, which apparently accounts for over one-half of Brazil's tangerine production. The 80,000-200,000 tons of tangerines which are processed are included in the orange table.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attachés or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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TABLE 4

LEMONS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981/82 TO 1983/84 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	43	48	49	35	37	36	6	6	6
Egypt.....	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza <u>2/</u>	8	8	8	7	6	7	---	---	---
Greece.....	165	188	200	41	58	60	27	29	25
Israel.....	75	52	57	31	24	25	20	20	22
Italy.....	630	855	750	102	125	110	260	300	300
Lebanon.....	50	40	40	17	15	15	---	---	---
Morocco.....	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	---
Spain.....	426	523	433	315	377	340	25	30	25
Turkey.....	250	230	200	142	130	110	22	20	18
Subtotal.....	1,657	1,954	1,747	691	773	704	361	406	396
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico.....	3	2	3	---	---	---	3	2	3
United States.....	874	732	948	147	153	160	473	339	530
Subtotal.....	877	734	951	147	153	160	476	341	533
Total Northern Hemisphere:	2,534	2,688	2,698	838	926	864	837	747	929
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	382	320	21	17	200	180	---	---	---
Australia <u>3/</u>	28	34	1	1	15	20	---	---	---
Brazil <u>4/</u>	16	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile.....	64	55	3	2	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa.....	47	47	25	25	17	17	---	---	---
Uruguay.....	22	25	5	6	---	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere:	559	497	55	51	232	217	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	3,093	3,185	893	977	1,069	964	---	---	---

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in late summer and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to August-June in the Northern Hemisphere and February-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere harvest occurs entirely in the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 3/ Includes small amount of limes. 4/ State of Sao Paulo only.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselor and Attachés or USDA estimates for all other countries.

TABLE 5

GRAPEFRUIT: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981/82 TO 1983/84 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	91	105	89	67	77	67	14	23	11
Egypt.....	3	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza 2/.....	17	17	17	8	7	8	6	5	6
Greece.....	4	4	5	1	---	---	1	1	3
Israel.....	460	397	375	179	147	130	250	240	230
Italy.....	5	6	6	1	1	1	---	---	---
Lebanon.....	25	20	20	6	5	5	---	---	---
Morocco.....	9	9	9	1	---	---	4	1	2
Spain.....	10	13	13	6	6	5	1	1	1
Turkey.....	26	24	22	11	19	20	2	1	---
Subtotal.....	650	598	559	280	262	236	278	272	253
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba.....	125	145	150	85	95	100	20	20	20
Japan.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico.....	100	75	65	6	3	3	25	30	30
United States.....	2,220	1,945	2,024	308	262	235	1,053	1,037	1,090
Subtotal.....	2,445	2,165	2,239	399	360	338	1,098	1,087	1,140
Total Northern Hemisphere:	3,095	2,763	2,798	679	622	574	1,376	1,359	1,393
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	147	140	23	23	23	23	50	47	47
Australia.....	29	29	---	---	---	---	19	18	18
Brazil.....	10	10	---	---	---	---	5	5	5
Chile.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 3/.....	83	81	60	60	60	60	14	12	12
Uruguay.....	9	10	2	3	3	3	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere:	278	270	270	85	86	86	88	82	82
Grand Total.....	3,373	3,033	3,033	764	708	708	1,464	1,441	1,441

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 3/ Includes some fruit produced in Swaziland, Botswana, and Mozambique which is marketed through the South African Citrus Board.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselor and Attachés or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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TABLE 6

OTHER CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981/82 TO 1983/84 ^{1/}
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	FORECAST 1984/85
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt ^{2/}	179	203	230	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece ^{3/}	3	4	4	---	---	---	1	2	2
Israel.....	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy ^{4/}	40	45	40	---	---	---	40	45	40
Lebanon.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco.....	25	25	25	2	1	---	---	---	---
Spain ^{5/}	16	14	23	5	4	5	10	9	17
Turkey ^{5/}	12	11	10	---	---	---	5	4	4
Subtotal.....	277	304	334	7	5	5	56	60	63
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba ^{2/}	40	45	47	5	6	6	---	---	---
Japan ^{6/}	345	325	300	---	---	---	21	27	20
Mexico ^{7/}	620	600	575	10	16	18	130	140	130
United States ^{7/}	69	76	75	2	2	2	26	24	24
Subtotal.....	1,074	1,046	997	17	24	26	177	191	174
Total Northern Hemisphere:	1,351	1,350	1,331	24	29	31	233	251	237
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Australia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil ^{8/}	326	320	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere:	326	320	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	1,677	1,670	---	24	29	---	233	251	---

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

^{1/} Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. ^{2/} Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties. ^{3/} Citrons and sour oranges. ^{4/} Mostly bergamots. ^{5/} Sour oranges. ^{6/} Summer oranges (natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo). ^{7/} Limes ^{8/} Limes, State of São Paulo only, which apparently accounts for roughly 80 percent of Brazil's lime production. Some small amount of lemons is included with Brazilian limes.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attachés or USDA estimates for all other countries.

January 1985

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

CIRCULAR INDEX-1984

This index includes articles published in the Monthly Foreign Agricultural Circular, the Horticultural Products Review, in January 1984 through December 1984. The issue identifications (e.g., I through T2) refer to the month of issue. The initials following the issue identifications refer to the section of the circular in which the article can be found: MA-Market Access and Opportunities, MP-Market Promotion Activities, CU-Commodity Update, and FA-Feature Articles.

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U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL				
	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1983	1984	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1983	1984	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					MID. EAST ■ N. AFR	201	-	201	-	1,264		
APPLES.....(JUL)	CANADA.....	42,129	33,784	95,860	86,684	222,360	OTHER.....	-	-	61	61	464
	EC-TEN.....	3,161	1,917	18,601	13,533	38,855	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	9	9	-	-	
	UNITED KINGDOM....	2,352	1,330	5,599	3,619	14,821	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	122	25	122	25	1,151
	IRELAND.....	1,738	1,133	4,557	2,943	10,298	GRAPES.....(JUN)	7,954	7,239	94,123	92,372	111,391
	NETHERLANDS.....	336	-	600	279	2,248	CANADA.....	3,530	2,174	77,921	73,891	89,806
	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	278	197	442	197	2,165	EC-TEN.....	-	-	94	329	428
	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,544	3,723	2,889	3,925	11,421	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	196	102	226	110	489
	CHINA (TAIWAN)....	15,611	13,439	36,112	40,951	91,022	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	3,245	3,445	11,687	15,109	14,048
	HONG KONG.....	9,072	4,291	13,943	12,176	37,838	HONG KONG.....	1,660	1,550	5,501	7,436	6,560
	MALAYSIA.....	2,884	3,320	7,076	11,064	23,500	SINGAPORE.....	432	571	2,613	3,247	3,024
	SINGAPORE.....	951	1,507	4,169	5,394	10,678	JAPAN.....	477	650	956	1,239	1,482
	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1,203	2,057	4,805	7,557	10,328	MID. EAST ■ N. AFR	14	509	1,931	675	1,950
	SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,058	7,065	13,240	12,945	27,764	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	693	764	1,359	1,661	2,986
	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	2,825	3,479	6,000	5,681	15,581	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	274	246	896	591	1,663
	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3,051	2,244	6,366	4,134	12,449	OTHER.....	2	-	9	8	20
	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1,005	525	2,888	1,725	5,514	CANADA.....	1,469	1,021	8,825	8,763	17,843
	OTHER.....	21	17	125	45	270	EC-TEN.....	207	-	207	-	1,380
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	CANADA.....	319	328	895	886	12,847	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	741	1,451	950	1,530	3,430
	EC-TEN.....	250	251	508	526	2,814	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	117	131	177	188	477
	FRANCE.....	43	11	294	62	7,152	MID. EAST ■ N. AFR	2,458	1,567	4,531	2,257	7,881
	UNITED KINGDOM....	17	5	200	6	5,507	SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,846	1,214	3,132	1,418	4,902
	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	26	6	89	45	1,339	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	184	343	822	772	2,316
	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	1	-	9	4	287	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	603	751	1,470	1,595	2,685
	JAPAN.....	21	56	75	128	2,098	OTHER.....	-	-	3	-	3
	MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	-	2	-	2	PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	109	363	19,006	26,622	19,055
	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	10	5	165	465	CANADA.....	3	218	14,523	16,756	14,523
	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	-	2	2	28	EC-TEN.....	-	23	289	496	289
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	CANADA.....	64	135	12,029	13,457	12,083	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	431	243	431
	EC-TEN.....	11	46	9,294	10,570	9,313	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	89	42	3,324	8,273	3,324
	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	-	951	558	965	HONG KONG.....	-	17	2,038	5,441	2,038
	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	47	69	1,445	1,989	1,447	CHINA (TAIWAN)....	55	-	602	545	602
	JAPAN.....	47	69	1,377	1,889	1,379	SINGAPORE.....	34	-	411	1,465	411
	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	3	22	88	22	MID. EAST ■ N. AFR	-	4	45	55	71
	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	-	8	3	8	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	40	184	621	205
	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	10	34	53	50	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	15	36	210	178	212
	OTHER.....	-	-	6	5	6	OTHER.....	-	-	1	-	-
CHERRIES/SW&TT(MAY)	CANADA.....	-	23	6,957	7,257	6,957	KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	-	310	-	333	3,871
	EC-TEN.....	-	-	4,584	3,992	4,584	CANADA.....	-	135	-	158	751
	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	303	436	303	EC-TEN.....	-	90	-	90	618
	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	-	-	1	34	1	NETHERLANDS.....	-	-	-	-	417
	JAPAN.....	17	2,051	2,765	2,051	1	GERMANY, FED. REP	-	-	-	-	109
	MID. EAST ■ N. AFR	-	-	1,230	1,472	1,230	UNITED KINGDOM...	-	90	-	90	92
	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	-	8	3	1	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	-	-	478
	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	10	34	53	50	AUSTRIA.....	-	-	-	-	258
	OTHER.....	-	-	6	5	6	SWEDEN.....	-	-	-	-	176
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	CANADA.....	22,173	20,006	47,218	34,745	262,023	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	-	85	-	86	1,979
	EC-TEN.....	4,418	4,195	11,084	10,206	41,299	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	51	-	51	1,803
	FRANCE.....	11,263	6,629	22,263	10,694	67,072	OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	14
	NETHERLANDS.....	6,470	3,585	12,972	5,769	40,311	MID. EAST ■ N. AFR	-	-	-	-	17
	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3,217	2,225	6,888	3,447	19,414	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	-	-	-	17
	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	275	257	991	412	2,716	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	-	-	17
	JAPAN.....	6,214	8,906	12,849	13,356	150,587	OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	17
	MID. EAST ■ N. AFR	5,876	8,577	12,318	12,823	146,976	APRICOTS.....(JUN)	8	37	200	281	314
	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	15	-	53	47	CANADA.....	-	23	39	42	42
	BERMUDA ■ CARRIB..	3	3	14	25	199	EC-TEN.....	1	-	11	60	19
	OTHER.....	-	-	12	-	46	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	28	8	43	9
LEMONS.....(AUG)	CANADA.....	13,496	11,453	45,462	39,634	152,961	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	4	8	57	67	87
	EC-TEN.....	1,193	1,047	4,245	3,209	12,417	HONG KONG.....	4	8	55	67	87
	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	164	52	792	87	7,339	CHINA (TAIWAN)....	1	2	35	33	53
	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11,081	10,245	36,796	36,121	12,628	MID. EAST ■ N. AFR	3	3	12	16	16
	JAPAN.....	9,762	9,110	34,228	33,633	119,932	OTHER.....	1	1	88	61	124
	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	-	47	19	1,905	SAUDI ARABIA.....	-	-	70	49	96
	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	18	1	158	17	277	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	-	6	3	16
	OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	0	BERMUDA ■ CARRIB..	-	-	5	6	13
LIMES.....(APR)	CANADA.....	137	156	1,531	1,384	2,444	OTHER.....	-	-	1	1	1
	EC-TEN.....	98	105	1,165	1,110	1,920	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	93	60	452	429	1,092
	UNITED KINGDOM...	18	44	239	175	327	CHERRIES/MARAC(JUL)	141	139	737	911	1,626
	FRANCE.....	10	26	163	104	233	CANADA.....	24	39	78	126	136
	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	14	45	62	51	EC-TEN.....	12	1	32	15	69
	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12	4	61	41	48	BERMUDA ■ CARRIB..	4	6	68	34	111
	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	-	-	2	76	OTHER.....	-	-	55	226	96
	BERMUDA ■ CARRIB..	-	4	23	40	70	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	9	19	38	52	88
ORANGES.....(NOV)	CANADA.....	26,875	26,589	26,875	26,589	367,628	CHINA (TAIWAN)....	43	19	134	129	428
	EC-TEN.....	10,681	13,006	10,681	13,006	130,269	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	7	65	49	280
	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	-	-	809	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	64	87	395	573	1,227
	EAST ASIA ■ PACIF.	15,861	13,496	15,861	13,496	233,583	CHINA (TAIWAN)....	50	54	309	261	731
	HONG KONG.....	10,170	6,039	10,170	6,039	101,260	MID. EAST ■ N. AFR	20	4	57	37	88
	JAPAN.....	2,377	5,396	2,377	5,396	83,468	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	4	7	13	25

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
 CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON AND LAST SEASON
 (UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)		1983	1984	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1983	1984	PREVIOUS	CURRENT
BERMUDA & CARRIB..										
OTHER.....		18	2	32	4	39	MID. EAST ■ N. AFR	106	28	194
PEACHES.....(JUN)	CANADA.....	826	1,106	9,872	7,762	15,896	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	204	330	404
EC-TEN.....	156	547	3,099	3,747	5,621	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	71	54	488	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	21	6	868	117	937	OTHER.....	2	-	12	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14	2	293	267	549	FRUIT JUICES (1000 GALLONS SINGLE STRENG				
JAPAN.....	341	443	4,207	2,874	6,564	GRPFRT, SS....(NOV)	104	90	104	90
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	218	97	2,892	1,552	4,550	CANADA.....	40	67	40	67
MID. EAST & N. AFR	24	165	616	511	763	EC-TEN.....	4	-	4	-
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	175	10	881	307	1,311	ITALY.....	3	-	3	-
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	81	83	444	378	750	FRANCE.....	-	-	-	-
OTHER.....	28	14	91	72	163	OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	-	-
PEARS.....(JUN)	157	189	743	623	1,265	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	38	13	38	13
CANADA.....	32	13	204	44	HONG KONG.....	JAPAN.....	16	4	16	4
EC-TEN.....	-	16	75	46	305	CANADA.....	16	2	16	2
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	6	2	26	7	MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	-	17	-	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	29	51	128	145	257	SAUDI ARABIA.....	2	-	2	-
TER. PACIFIC IS.	14	29	42	57	271	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	11	-	11	-
JAPAN.....	2	7	34	24	94	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	-	-	-
FR. PACIFIC ISLAND	1	2	24	16	82	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	11	5	11
INDONESIA.....	5	8	6	16	1	JAPAN.....	11	-	11	-
MID. EAST & N. AFR	84	55	219	168	42	ORANGE, SS....(NOV)	421	273	421	273
SAUDI ARABIA.....	73	36	178	115	34	CANADA.....	68	66	68	66
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	6	3	52	66	351	EC-TEN.....	85	86	85	86
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	45	38	146	257	FRANCE.....	25	86	25	86
OTHER.....	-	-	1	-	44	OTHER WEST EUROPE	44	0	44	0
PINEAPPLES....(JUN)	1,081	549	6,294	5,248	13,656	EAST ASIA ■ PACIFI.	67	58	67	58
CANADA.....	355	292	3,572	3,772	7,469	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	14	23	14	23
EC-TEN.....	60	77	1,236	822	3,442	HONG KONG.....	5	3	5	3
GERMANY, FED. REP	14	23	537	188	1,628	INDONESIA.....	33	2	33	2
NETHERLANDS.....	14	14	309	223	768	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	17	1	17
FRANCE.....	-	-	150	61	369	SAUDI ARABIA.....	113	-	113	-
ITALY.....	-	14	71	164	345	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	18	-	18	-
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	14	825	80	1,013	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	5	2	5	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	76	40	387	193	1,238	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	38	57	38	57
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	76	38	106	1,238	LW & WW ISLANDS..	7	11	7	11
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	59	23	127	52	152	BAHAMAS.....	2	19	2	19
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	15	27	109	130	225	BERMUDA.....	6	17	6	17
OTHER.....	-	-	1	87	1	OTHER.....	-	4	-	4
MIXED FRUIT... (JUN)	2,114	2,086	13,845	12,696	22,897	GRPFR, FC....(NOV)	494	713	494	713
CANADA.....	311	550	3,600	4,903	6,008	CANADA.....	148	233	148	233
EC-TEN.....	84	1	736	256	6,008	EC-TEN.....	97	362	97	362
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	33	89	558	992	1,075	GERMANY, FED. REP	66	310	66	310
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	612	684	5,090	4,240	8,254	UNITED KINGDOM...	15	50	15	50
JAPAN.....	195	181	1,318	1,205	2,286	NETHERLANDS.....	14	-	14	-
HONG KONG.....	192	122	1,631	1,079	2,286	OTHER WEST EUROPE	103	26	103	26
SINGAPORE.....	38	124	570	442	2,234	EAST ASIA & PACIFI.	105	86	105	86
MID. EAST & N. AFR	753	495	2,371	1,069	1,078	JAPAN.....	102	84	102	84
SAUDI ARABIA.....	398	40	1,296	297	3,302	MID. EAST ■ N. AFR	22	-	22	-
EGYPT.....	162	409	394	489	1,857	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	15	2	15	2
LEBANON.....	112	-	372	45	524	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	4	5	4
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	132	202	563	796	1,210	OTHER.....	-	-	-	-
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	190	65	922	421	1,455	ORANGE, FC....(NOV)	4,561	3,718	4,561	3,718
OTHER.....	-	-	6	19	6	CANADA.....	2,240	2,320	2,240	2,320
RAISINS.....(AUG)	4,276	4,725	18,458	21,864	50,095	EC-TEN.....	833	622	833	622
CANADA.....	295	264	2,535	1,971	6,283	NETHERLANDS.....	435	-	435	-
EC-TEN.....	955	1,055	3,901	6,462	12,062	GERMANY, FED. REP	208	93	208	93
UNITED KINGDOM...	164	179	847	1,851	3,462	UNITED KINGDOM...	64	231	64	231
GERMANY, FED. REP	232	428	929	1,817	2,899	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	358	221	358	221
DENMARK.....	203	174	997	1,030	2,005	AUSTRALIA.....	137	-	137	-
NETHERLANDS.....	214	140	597	1,314	1,931	NEW ZEALAND.....	14	-	14	-
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	92	110	310	344	1,225	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	9	-	9
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	383	280	4,584	4,413	7,705	HONG KONG.....	99	126	99	126
SWEDEN.....	50	103	2,401	2,181	3,604	MID. EAST ■ N. AFR	30	13	30	13
FINLAND.....	141	56	1,343	1,116	1,881	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	67	197	67	197
NORWAY.....	100	104	587	938	477	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	477	70	477	70
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,227	2,554	5,839	7,833	22,973	GRPFR, FNC... (NOV)	360	45	360	45
JAPAN.....	1,352	1,703	3,372	5,314	16,095	CANADA.....	318	10	318	10
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	257	155	464	385	2,481	EC-TEN.....	3	4	3	4
MID. EAST & N. AFR	108	92	539	350	899	OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	-	-
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	183	421	679	668	1,641	EAST ASIA & PACIFI.	14	5	14	5
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	123	59	371	166	506	JAPAN.....	6	-	6	-
OTHER.....	3	-	8	-	20	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	9	-	9	-
PRUNES.....(AUG)	5,416	3,571	21,038	19,234	52,724	MID. EAST & N. AFR	13	-	13	-
CANADA.....	249	212	932	972	2,764	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	-	1	-
EC-TEN.....	2,556	1,348	6,535	9,244	23,620	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	10	25	10	25
ITALY.....	352	154	2,420	3,251	5,903	OTHER.....	-	-	-	-
GERMANY, FED. REP	651	514	1,996	2,116	5,303	ORANGE, FNC... (NOV)	272	377	272	377
FRANCE.....	150	280	653	357	4,639	CANADA.....	50	32	50	32
UNITED KINGDOM...	341	304	1,334	1,100	3,167	EC-TEN.....	41	48	41	48
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,056	693	5,869	4,500	10,821	UNITED KINGDOM...	-	-	-	-
SWEDEN.....	203	110	1,073	815	2,893	IRELAND.....	34	-	34	-
SPAIN.....	612	387	1,878	1,198	2,661	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	5	1	5	1
FINLAND.....	104	71	2,006	1,616	2,617	OTHER WEST EUROPE	7	32	7	32
NORWAY.....	110	77	657	505	1,624	EAST ASIA & PACIFI.	141	235	141	235
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,170	907	4,605	3,407	12,769	MALAYSIA.....	32	80	32	80
JAPAN.....	578	524	3,151	2,338	9,537	HONG KONG.....	29	29	29	29

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COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1983	1984	CURRENT		(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1983	1984	CURRENT
SINGAPORE.....	26	96	26	94	373	198 OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES			
JAPAN.....	16	-	16	6	198	CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)	3,908	3,063	15,031
MID. EAST & N. AFR	23	8	23	8	294	CANADA.....	5	148	275
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	-	-	-	323	EC-TEN.....	445	350	1,750
BERMUDA & CARIB..	10	21	10	21	20	UNITED KINGDOM...	395	275	1,584
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	76	18	210
FRESH VEGETABLES					EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,443	2,460	12,859	9,992
ASPARAGUS....(OCT)	8	30	19	55	9,690	JAPAN.....	2,712	1,749	10,410
CANADA.....	4	12	10	12	7,505	AUSTRALIA.....	701	669	2,368
EC-TEN.....	-	18	-	19	295	MID. EAST & N. AFR	12	24	76
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	-	0	116	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	-	70
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	-	-	-	20	1,714	BERMUDA & CARIB..	5	6	54
JAPAN.....	-	-	-	20	1,621	0 FR. FRIES, FRZ. (JUL)	6,148	6,351	21,845
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	-	47	CANADA.....	-	5	152
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	-	-	-	12	EC-TEN.....	54	-	149
BERMUDA & CARIB..	3	-	9	3	1	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	127
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5,853	6,207	20,171	22,026
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	14,051	12,809	29,524	27,157	101,329	JAPAN.....	4,928	5,557	16,845
CANADA.....	12,113	11,038	25,335	24,237	133,247	MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	55	124
EC-TEN.....	423	505	514	893	3,813	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	1	11
OTHER WEST EUROPE	116	26	240	26	2,354	BERMUDA & CARIB..	221	82	1,091
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,076	884	2,725	1,240	17,716	OTHER.....	18	-	19
HONG KONG.....	955	884	2,557	1,238	17,218	23 GARLIC, DRD/DEH (JAN)	328	411	2,366
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	15	15	24	CANADA.....	86	50	635
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	38	27	102	38	414	EC-TEN.....	119	120	762
BERMUDA & CARIB..	236	328	594	707	3,760	GERMANY, FED. REP	43	64	379
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	4	UNITED KINGDOM...	34	42	146
ONION.....(OCT)	10,729	17,441	20,781	31,960	97,278	NETHERLANDS.....	10	6	152
CANADA.....	5,255	3,340	9,163	6,968	53,303	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	8	20	167
EC-TEN.....	51	25	51	26	2,721	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	51	152	422
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,223	13,808	9,652	24,411	34,272	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	-	-	160
JAPAN.....	2,643	13,073	6,912	21,279	27,056	AUSTRALIA.....	13	40	126
HONG KONG.....	876	450	1,227	2,462	3,855	JAPAN.....	38	111	110
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	-	1	MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	26	94
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1,122	195	1,744	376	4,530	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	26	40	195
BERMUDA & CARIB..	77	71	153	147	2,148	BERMUDA & CARIB..	2	3	72
OTHER.....	-	-	18	32	296	OTHER.....	14	-	82
TOMATOES....(OCT)	7,995	7,248	12,865	11,973	74,229	ONIONS, DRD/DEH (JAN)	1,350	1,349	13,671
CANADA.....	7,794	7,081	12,434	11,654	71,746	CANADA.....	221	194	1,952
EC-TEN.....	15	4	16	7	76	EC-TEN.....	697	436	6,346
OTHER WEST EUROPE	2	4	2	4	11	UNITED KINGDOM...	279	218	2,510
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	33	31	111	34	676	GERMANY, FED. REP	293	80	2,392
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	31	23	32	77	347	NETHERLANDS.....	94	58	707
BERMUDA & CARIB..	120	105	269	194	1,360	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	92	170	2,031
OTHER.....	-	-	-	3	13	SWITZERLAND.....	20	14	609
CANNED VEGETABLES					SPAIN.....	24	54	574	536
CORN.....(AUG)	7,128	5,139	24,720	20,172	62,007	NETHERLANDS.....	19	33	359
CANADA.....	121	-	435	31	940	NORWAY.....	30	42	246
EC-TEN.....	2,797	3,548	11,617	10,469	27,135	SWEDEN.....	24	-	466
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,098	1,690	4,438	4,573	9,563	GERMANY, FED. REP	166	267	1,362
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,071	1,250	3,601	3,519	8,261	UNITED KINGDOM...	70	174	944
FRANCE.....	454	565	3,033	1,937	7,354	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	62	112	239
OTHER WEST EUROPE	437	547	1,911	2,197	5,965	BERMUDA & CARIB..	33	5	340
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,594	1,887	10,151	6,807	26,002	OTHER.....	3	-	91
JAPAN.....	3,212	1,305	7,893	4,066	18,876	SWITZERLAND.....	20	14	609
HONG KONG.....	97	188	553	733	POTATO, FLK&GRN(OCT)	1,876	1,260	4,204	1,929
MID. EAST & N. AFR	100	30	233	253	2,654	CANADA.....	72	80	130
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	47	85	176	275	434	EC-TEN.....	76	152	163
BERMUDA & CARIB..	32	36	143	134	513	UNITED KINGDOM...	190	21	625
OTHER.....	-	6	54	6	537	FRANCE.....	146	17	146
TOMATO, PST&PULP.(JUL)	285	183	1,449	1,136	3,412	NETHERLANDS.....	66	-	304
CANADA.....	90	54	468	417	1,204	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,204	1,086	2,604
EC-TEN.....	26	9	41	19	1,181	JAPAN.....	1,181	1,059	2,502
OTHER WEST EUROPE	1	1	16	4	128	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	18	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	112	88	657	501	1,538	BERMUDA & CARIB..	56	-	83
JAPAN.....	75	66	273	255	744	OTHER.....	0	0	0
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	23	6	188	156	373	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	66	-	109
HONG KONG.....	2	3	101	29	227	JAPAN.....	1	-	145
MID. EAST & N. AFR	12	4	142	47	394	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	-	23
SAUDI ARABIA.....	-	-	115	34	260	EC-TEN.....	107	19	108
OMAN.....	-	-	-	1	68	UNITED KINGDOM...	107	-	21
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	23	27	53	45	IRELAND.....	-	-	321
BERMUDA & CARIB..	37	4	112	93	283	NETHERLANDS.....	-	19	54
OTHER.....	-	2	5	2	20	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	1	1
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	714	465	3,025	2,288	6,305	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	94	185
CANADA.....	351	274	2,116	1,692	4,649	JAPAN.....	24	77	50
EC-TEN.....	-	-	4	7	6	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	-	99
OTHER WEST EUROPE	261	-	279	-	302	AUSTRALIA.....	144	125	346
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	42	166	338	371	639	MID. EAST & N. AFR	125	-	296
JAPAN.....	24	111	122	186	230	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	19	-	420
HONG KONG.....	14	34	98	68	139	BERMUDA & CARIB..	1	-	40
INDONESIA.....	-	7	36	33	109	OTHER.....	1	-	321
SINGAPORE.....	2	10	51	23	92	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	94	185
MID. EAST & N. AFR	22	3	159	145	382	JAPAN.....	24	77	50
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	-	1	2	20	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	-	99
BERMUDA & CARIB..	39	18	128	57	299	AUSTRALIA.....	144	125	346
OTHER.....	-	4	-	4	8	MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	-	40
					382	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	-	321
					299	BERMUDA & CARIB..	1	-	321
					8	OTHER.....	1	-	321
					14	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	94	185
					14	JAPAN.....	24	77	50
					14	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	-	99
					14	AUSTRALIA.....	144	125	346
					14	MID. EAST & N. AFR	125	-	296
					14	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	19	-	420
					14	BERMUDA & CARIB..	1	-	321
					14	OTHER.....	1	-	321
					14	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	94	185
					14	JAPAN.....	24	77	50
					14	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	-	99
					14	AUSTRALIA.....	144	125	346
					14	MID. EAST & N. AFR	125	-	296
					14	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	19	-	420
					14	BERMUDA & CARIB..	1	-	321
					14	OTHER.....	1	-	321
					14	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	94	185
					14	JAPAN.....	24	77	50
					14	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	-	99
					14	AUSTRALIA.....	144	125	346
					14	MID. EAST & N. AFR	125	-	296
					14	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	19	-	420
					14	BERMUDA & CARIB..	1	-	321
					14	OTHER.....	1	-	321
					14	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	94	185
					14	JAPAN.....	24	77	50
					14	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	-	99
					14	AUSTRALIA.....	144	125	346
					14	MID. EAST & N. AFR	125	-	296
					14	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	19	-	420
					14	BERMUDA & CARIB..	1	-	321
					14	OTHER.....	1	-	321
					14	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	94	185
					14	JAPAN.....	24	77	50
					14	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	-	99
					14	AUSTRALIA.....	144	125	346
					14	MID. EAST & N. AFR	125	-	296
					14	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	19	-	420
					14	BERMUDA & CARIB..	1	-	321
					14	OTHER.....	1	-	321
					14	EAST ASIA & PACIF.			

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1983	1984	PREVIOUS: CURRENT		(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1983	1984	PREVIOUS: CURRENT
OTHER WEST EUROPE.		.	90	62	105	AUSTRALIA.....	63	311	233
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	44	37	181	171	475	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	19	-	41
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	-	120	76	280	MID. EAST & N. AFR	58	23	169
JAPAN.....	41	5	62	55	161	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	102	16
MID. EAST & N. AFR	13	36	13	94	112	BERMUDA & CARIB..	65	5	84
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	7	52	36	225	167	OTHER.....	5	1	16
BERMUDA & CARIB..	1	2	2	3					1
OTHER.....	207	206	830	717	1,378	PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	27	19	119
INDIA.....	207	206	830	717	1,378	CANADA.....	5	4	24
PECANS, UNSHLD. (OCT)	574	58	925	217	2,045	EC-TEN.....	22	-	93
CANADA.....	43	45	78	108	284	FRANCE.....	19	-	38
EC-TEN.....	229	10	369	97	861	GERMANY, FED. REP	-	-	20
GERMANY, FED. REP	37	-	116	-	270	UNITED KINGDOM...	3	-	17
ITALY.....	169	10	206	10	243	ITALY.....	-	-	18
UNITED KINGDOM...	19	-	29	59	161	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	0
NETHERLANDS.....	3	-	10	25	161	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	-	-	-
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	300	-	463	1	573	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	21
SPAIN.....	300	-	464	-	537	ISRAEL.....	-	-	22
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	-	1	12	2	27	KUWAIT.....	-	-	-
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	-	30	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	2	7
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	2	2	9	268	BERMUDA & CARIB..	-	-	0
NICARAGUA.....	-	-	-	-	200	OTHER.....	-	-	1
MEXICO.....	-	-	-	-			-	-	8
BERMUDA & CARIB..	0	-	0	-					
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-					
WALNUTS, UNSHLDC (AUG)	8,803	13,129	24,109	30,450	30,876	ALMONDS, PREP.. (JUL)	1,535	1,882	10,403
CANADA.....	607	564	1,195	1,470	2,104	CANADA.....	59	79	412
EC-TEN.....	5,668	9,512	16,470	19,996	19,808	EC-TEN.....	847	1,159	6,578
GERMANY, FED. REP	3,609	3,579	7,239	6,948	9,019	FRANCE.....	579	457	3,292
NETHERLANDS.....	78	2,450	3,691	5,880	4,457	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	109	103	1,733
ITALY.....	1,581	1,708	3,717	3,767	3,920	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	299	484	1,819
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,915	2,767	5,358	8,263	6,847	MID. EAST & N. AFR	236	379	1,114
SPAIN.....	1,880	2,767	4,441	6,839	5,907	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	186	48	327
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	53	115	253	278	771	BERMUDA & CARIB..	20	1	26
MID. EAST & N. AFR	154	29	223	71		OTHER.....	15	2	131
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	198	143	602	371					95
BERMUDA & CARIB..	8	-	9	-					277
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-					
PISTACH, UNSHLDC (SEP)	99	156	191	253	611	HOPS..... (SEP)	186	77	461
CANADA.....	1	16	1	19	53	CANADA.....	5	4	585
EC-TEN.....	30	41	65	89	116	EC-TEN.....	45	-	2,701
FRANCE.....	8	10	26	26	116	FRANCE.....	8	-	155
ITALY.....	12	6	28	9	49	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	8	-	8
UNITED KINGDOM...	-	7	-	9	28	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	100	-	277
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	11	2	11	14	23	JAPAN.....	92	-	238
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	33	93	56	112	25	INDONESIA.....	8	-	37
JAPAN.....	32	9	45	17	23	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	29	65	1,407
AUSTRALIA.....	-	23	10	33	25	BRAZIL.....	9	65	570
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	16	0	25	MEXICO.....	-	-	303
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	5	3	5	15	60	BERMUDA & CARIB..	-	-	727
OTHER.....	20	1	37	2	41	OTHER.....	-	-	400
INDIA.....	20	-	30	-	41	HOPS EXTRACT.. (SEP)	899	978	1,121
REP. SOUTH AFRICA.	-	-	7	1	86	CANADA.....	17	10	11
ALMONDS, SHLD.. (JUL)	5,613	11,417	27,210	47,782	57,823	EC-TEN.....	96	96	11
CANADA.....	310	262	1,626	1,529	3,092	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	3	128
EC-TEN.....	2,326	3,663	13,102	22,310	25,239	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	23	500
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,321	2,036	6,192	13,572	12,082	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	761	861	801
UNITED KINGDOM...	454	297	2,819	2,658	5,489	COLOMBIA.....	682	-	1,545
FRANCE.....	349	303	1,757	2,944	3,749	MEXICO.....	74	640	1,649
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	250	829	4,130	5,649	6,900	BERMUDA & CARIB..	-	0	400
SWEDEN.....	78	93	1,741	2,171	2,609	OTHER.....	-	6	25
SWITZERLAND....	112	357	714	951	1,933		-	2	156
NORWAY.....	32	42	1,167	1,591	1,593		-	8	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,965	2,179	6,627	7,262	15,783	WINE (1000 GALLONS)	-	-	
JAPAN.....	1,539	1,479	4,878	4,971	12,278	GRAPES WINES... (JAN)	636	384	6,842
AUSTRALIA.....	306	463	967	1,569	1,958	CANADA.....	311	169	3,367
MID. EAST & N. AFR	649	616	1,270	2,016	5,027	EC-TEN.....	152	43	2,701
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	56	70	136	253	509	UNITED KINGDOM...	101	33	3,614
BERMUDA & CARIB..	22	5	67	17	111	BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	5	0	1,649
OTHER.....	40	3,794	191	8,647	1,168	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	19	8	1,649
PECANs, SHLD.. (OCT)	57	49	139	125	730	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	57	67	5,626
CANADA.....	40	43	105	82	475	MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	-	7,333
EC-TEN.....	14	4	30	25	172	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	22	13	2,701
GERMANY, FED. REP	3	1	3	1	93	BERMUDA & CARIB..	70	84	1,649
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	-	16	3	30	BAHAMAS.....	18	27	1,649
NETHERLANDS.....	-	-	-	1	30	LW & WW ISLANDS...	36	6	1,649
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	-	1	13	38	NETHL. ANTILLES..	5	3	1,649
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	0	0	2	2	39	TRINIDAD TOBAGO..	-	26	1,649
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	-	1	2	3	OTHER.....	3	1	1,649
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	0	0	1	1				1,649
BERMUDA & CARIB..	0	1	0	1	1				
						ESSENTIAL OILS			
WALNUTS, SHLD.. (AUG)	750	1,425	2,163	3,119	5,016	LEMON OIL.... (NOV)	116	60	116
CANADA.....	106	66	311	254	643	CANADA.....	1	10	60
EC-TEN.....	256	485	901	1,186	1,310	EC-TEN.....	24	0	38
NETHERLANDS.....	12	-	658	-	500	UNITED KINGDOM...	0	0	440
GERMANY, FED. REP	144	31	211	439	484	NETHERLANDS.....	5	0	299
UNITED KINGDOM...	22	11	105	132	172	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	1	55
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	103	377	160	837	485	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	82	47	17
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	155	367	506	661	2,054	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	0	0	753
JAPAN.....	72	53	212	165	811	AUSTRALIA.....	70	1	335
						JAPAN.....	3	1	196
									108

U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : NOVEMBER : SEASON TO DATE : LAST FULL : COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : NOVEMBER : SEASON TO DATE : LAST FULL	(BEG. MKTG. YR.) : 1983 : 1984 : PREVIOUS: CURRENT : SEASON : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) : 1983 : 1984 : PREVIOUS: CURRENT : SEASON										
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	7	44	7	44	89	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	26	26	26	26	158
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	8	0	8	0	79	JAPAN.....	24	22	24	22	102
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	0	0	2	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	0	2	0	2	17
OTHER.....	0	0	0	0	4	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	1	1	1	16
						LAT. AMER., EX CARR	13	9	13	9	139
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	119	85	119	85	2,227	MEXICO.....	2	3	2	3	45
CANADA.....	0	9	0	9	54	BRAZIL.....	6	4	6	4	26
EC-TEN.....	12	38	12	38	749	ARGENTINA.....	-	-	-	-	21
NETHERLANDS.....	1	19	1	19	287	COLOMBIA.....	1	1	1	1	18
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	1	1	1	232	VENEZUELA.....	3	-	3	-	17
UNITED KINGDOM...	3	11	3	11	124	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	-	-	1
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	34	1	34	1	294	OTHER.....	2	2	2	2	30
SWITZERLAND.....	33	0	33	0	240						
SPAIN.....	0	0	0	0	39	SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	19	34	19	34	377
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	42	30	42	30	506	CANADA.....	1	1	1	1	20
JAPAN.....	32	19	32	19	345	EC-TEN.....	6	12	6	12	184
CHINA (MAINLAND)...	0	0	0	0	100	UNITED KINGDOM...	4	11	4	11	91
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	0	0	15	FRANCE.....	1	-	1	-	30
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	25	1	25	1	496	GERMANY, FED. REP	1	1	1	1	29
MEXICO.....	20	0	20	0	420	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	-	2	-	2	5
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	0	0	6	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	15	9	15	120
OTHER.....	6	4	6	4	107	JAPAN.....	4	15	4	15	81
						KOREA, REPUBLIC O	5	-	5	-	27
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	98	97	98	97	911	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	-	0
CANADA.....	3	2	3	2	47	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	3	2	3	42
EC-TEN.....	54	57	54	57	500	MEXICO.....	0	2	0	2	26
UNITED KINGDOM...	23	25	23	25	236	BRAZIL.....	1	1	1	1	12
GERMANY, FED. REP	10	10	10	10	103	OTHER.....	1	0	1	0	6
NETHERLANDS.....	4	9	4	9	62						
FRANCE.....	9	0	9	0	50						
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	0	2	0	2	22						

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE FNC: FROZEN, NOT CONCENTRATED SW: SWEET TT: TART
PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY : NOVEMBER : SEASON TO DATE : LAST FULL: COMMODITY/COUNTRY : NOVEMBER : SEASON TO DATE : LAST FULL	(BEG. MKTG. YR.) : 1983 : 1984 : PREVIOUS: CURRENT : SEASON : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) : 1983 : 1984 : PREVIOUS: CURRENT : SEASON										
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS						CHILE.....	168	2	168	124	6,589
APPLES....(JUL)	1,557	3,139	9,933	13,032	104,406	AUSTRALIA.....	-	101	72	453	2,679
CANADA.....	944	395	2,398	2,059	44,235	REP. SOUTH AFRIC	-	-	-	-	1,998
CHILE.....	99	-	274	699	26,082	PINEAPPLES...(JAN)	5,168	3,877	65,047	56,216	68,346
NEW ZEALAND...	79	-	3,079	5,468	15,003	HONDURAS.....	2,420	1,457	27,952	28,040	29,037
REP. SOUTH AFRIC	-	2,744	3,619	4,782	11,785	MEXICO.....	-	1,464	882	27,952	28,040
FRANCE.....					6,281	KIWI/FRUIT...(OCT)	722	352	4,358	4,939	4,519
BANANAS....(JAN)	190,992	185,118	1,617,216	1,787,393	2,444,715	NEW ZEALAND....	713	352	4,321	4,862	4,482
COSTA RICA....	54,113	40,725	369,438	432,809	580,809	CANNED FRUIT					
HONDURAS.....	39,811	41,511	342,862	336,419	499,290	MANDARINS...(JAN)	2,606	3,575	25,088	30,152	36,284
ECUADOR.....	29,449	25,364	317,787	366,830	446,241	JAPAN.....	1,664	1,735	12,250	12,939	19,521
COLOMBIA.....	21,520	33,359	211,139	328,339	375,547	SPAIN.....	263	769	5,246	8,430	5,970
STRAWBERRIES(OCT)	1	11	2,313	2,875	2,313	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	321	315	3,966	3,106	4,779
MEXICO.....	-	-	1,298	1,799	1,298	OLIVES, TOTAL(NOV)	4,644	3,441	4,644	3,411	57,731
NEW ZEALAND....	-	-	595	633	595	SPAIN.....	4,409	2,914	4,409	2,914	50,467
CANADA.....	0	11	370	286	370	-BRN, GR/RP(NOV)	35	200	35	200	2,500
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	1	24	2,178	1,299	2,178	GREECE.....	35	157	35	157	1,955
MEXICO.....	-	-	2,129	1,184	2,129	-BRN, GR/N RP(NOV)	376	222	376	222	4,468
LEMONS....(AUG)	233	2,186	233	2,186	3,241	SPAIN.....	353	135	353	135	3,376
SPAIN.....	-	2,128	-	2,128	1,649	GREECE.....	22	68	22	68	581
CHILE.....	176	57	176	57	1,209	-BRN, RP, N GR(NOV)	12	17	12	17	1,810
LIMES....(APR)	852	1,745	6,489	7,242	18,940	GREECE.....	12	17	12	17	1,496
MEXICO.....	584	1,511	5,439	5,398	15,618	-BRN, RP/GRN.(NOV)	108	142	108	142	1,758
BAHAMAS.....	263	146	791	1,417	2,647	SPAIN.....	105	139	105	139	1,621
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	13	13	9,487	17,313	10,671	-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	4,049	2,762	4,049	2,762	45,786
MEXICO.....	-	-	8,319	15,374	9,489	SPAIN.....	4,049	2,762	4,049	2,762	43,400
ORANGES....(NOV)	26	767	4,861	15,999	6,072	-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	65	98	65	98	1,409
MEXICO.....	-	-	2,846	6,151	3,830	GREECE.....	49	88	49	88	1,068
GRAPES....(OCT)	131	675	186	711	165,691	PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	16	1,655	46	7,762	23,808
CHILE.....	0	573	0	573	131,136	SPAIN.....	9	41	9	291	8,739
MANGOES....(JAN)	10,775	5,751	35,560	31,878	39,599	REP. SOUTH AFRIC	-	763	-	3,933	7,912
MEXICO.....	10,391	5,424	28,831	24,109	32,364	GREECE.....	-	68	-	221	3,377
HAITI.....	354	278	5,744	6,844	6,194	PEARS....(JUN)	1	35	5	599	920
CANTALOUPE...(MAY)	39	20	56,183	45,328	121,511	CANADA.....	-	-	-	-	563
MEXICO.....	39	-	54,396	43,293	110,589	REP. SOUTH AFRIC	-	33	-	213	149
MELONS/OTHER(MAY)	14	18	7,656	12,179	39,883	SPAIN.....	-	0	-	19	104
MEXICO.....	9	6	6,248	7,338	18,753	PINEAPPLES...(JAN)	23,322	18,581	143,724	132,390	183,669
GUATEMALA.....	-	-	814	2,138	7,509	PHILIPPINES....	12,014	7,735	73,669	61,859	92,873
CHILE.....	-	-	258	1,672	5,757	THAILAND.....	8,284	8,574	49,918	52,095	62,489
WATERMELONS.(APR)	1,129	754	67,663	94,540	99,480	MIX. N TROPIC(JUN)	455	869	1,836	4,482	9,872
MEXICO.....	1,124	733	67,609	94,423	98,904	MEXICO.....	419	392	1,756	1,833	6,611
PEARS....(JUL)	168	171	241	645	12,421	REP. SOUTH AFRIC	-	75	-	1,200	1,351

1/SINGLE-STRENGTH EQUIVALENT 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED
BRN: BRINE N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH

U.S. IMPORTS

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1983	SEASON TO DATE 1984	LAST FULL PREVIOUS	COMMODITY/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1983	SEASON TO DATE 1984	LAST FULL PREVIOUS		
DRIED FRUIT											
APRICOTS....(JUL)	218	349	640	987	6,087	PIMIENTOS... (AUG)	496	305	496	305	7,756
TURKEY.....	177	288	551	857	5,629	SPAIN.....	446	305	446	305	7,576
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	10	23	2,476	5,668	2,476	TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	3,958	2,435	8,419	6,373	81,412
IRAN.....	-	-	838	4,234	838	MEXICO.....	1,051	276	1,840	718	24,144
PAKISTAN.....	-	0	825	744	825	PORTUGAL.....	1,831	126	2,891	1,575	23,016
IRAQ.....	-	-	635	495	635	ITALY.....	231	179	535	495	9,327
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	191	13	7,031	4,879	7,031	TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	491	715	1,258	1,531	13,551
IRAN.....	-	-	3,199	3,010	3,199	ISRAEL.....	137	418	428	906	9,128
IRAO.....	-	-	1,777	710	1,777	SPAIN.....	9	66	29	192	1,773
CHINA (MAINLAND)	166	-	1,591	617	1,591	TOMATOES... (JUL)	1,181	3,302	3,637	9,393	111,189
DRIED FIGS...(SEP)	-	0	2,516	2,744	2,516	ITALY.....	496	1,360	1,750	3,141	37,726
GREECE.....	-	-	2,152	2,217	2,152	SPAIN.....	160	997	536	2,575	34,872
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	62	50	62	50	2,692	ISRAEL.....	291	172	745	602	23,551
MEXICO.....	61	-	61	-	1,884	ARTICHOKE...(JAN)	1,981	2,632	8,432	11,304	13,012
REP SOUTH AFRIC	-	-	-	-	372	SPAIN.....	1,934	2,580	8,326	11,029	12,801
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	118	54	4,562	5,491	4,562	ASPARAGUS... (APR)	178	564	375	1,332	1,678
SPAIN.....	73	-	2,886	3,207	2,886	CHINA (TAIWAN)	145	527	287	795	1,387
TURKEY.....	9	51	936	996	936	MUSHROOMS... (JUL)	4,651	7,269	9,942	15,891	63,848
PORTUGAL.....	36	-	558	269	553	CHINA (TAIWAN)	1,985	2,687	4,606	5,651	25,052
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (1,000 LITERS)	-	-	-	-	-	CHINA (MAINLAND)	1,341	2,430	2,376	3,920	20,229
APPLE/PEAR...(JUL)	50,325	47,676	97,047	119,539	549,529	HONG KONG.....	749	706	1,546	2,122	9,421
ARGENTINA.....	21,863	12,137	40,439	45,337	137,143	PEAS..... (SEP)	362	1,440	7,881	8,296	7,881
GERMANY, FED. R	9,762	11,861	18,641	24,191	131,734	CANADA.....	296	1,087	3,819	3,865	3,819
AUSTRIA.....	4,488	5,036	8,020	11,093	52,849	CHINA (TAIWAN)	63	285	1,780	2,976	1,780
SPAIN.....	148	4,091	1,298	6,663	47,769	FRANCE.....	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
REP SOUTH AFRIC	5,427	3,470	8,917	8,294	42,578	BROCCOLI... (SEP)	575	1,983	14,325	27,376	16,325
NETHERLANDS.....	1,688	2,596	5,685	9,036	35,306	MEXICO.....	305	1,434	12,004	23,652	12,004
FCOJ.....(DEC)	103,415	108,687	998,002	1,328,295	1,427,398	GUATEMALA.....	270	549	2,181	3,696	2,181
BRAZIL.....	95,260	101,952	904,656	1,251,790	1,321,387	CAULIFLOWER... (SEP)	309	1,086	9,708	11,295	9,708
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	1,449	206	13,236	12,242	18,169	MEXICO.....	219	891	7,311	9,537	7,311
PHILIPPINES.....	1,424	-	12,792	10,333	17,611	GUATEMALA.....	82	194	2,215	1,694	2,215
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	8,388	7,007	72,153	87,939	105,290	OKRA 3/..... (JUL)	1,934	1,149	3,705	2,512	9,381
THAILAND.....	5,724	1,810	40,436	34,387	48,742	DOMINICAN REPUB	952	661	1,908	1,278	4,182
PHILIPPINES.....	1,916	3,951	25,555	40,998	44,747	GUATEMALA.....	638	77	1,272	296	2,635
FROZEN FRUIT	-	-	-	-	-	EL SALVADOR.....	193	152	333	419	2,054
BLUEBERRIES...(JAN)	626	161	1,910	2,441	4,126	POTATOES... (SEP)	758	1,642	12,977	17,789	12,977
CANADA.....	626	161	1,910	2,439	4,126	CANADA.....	758	1,642	12,928	17,732	12,928
RASPBERRIES...(JAN)	50	164	164	1,694	500	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.	-	-	-	-	-
NEW ZEALAND.....	24	-	41	296	194	MUSHROOMS... (JAN)	96	95	497	623	719
CANADA.....	14	72	76	1,140	182	JAPAN.....	71	55	234	220	336
UNITED KINGDOM.	-	92	-	92	55	CHILE.....	-	-	141	168	143
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	712	1,473	16,959	19,146	18,720	KOREA, REPUBLIC	15	18	31	91	95
MEXICO.....	482	1,354	13,754	16,119	14,920	CHINA (TAIWAN)	7	13	58	74	86
POLAND.....	180	117	2,353	1,878	2,881	TREE NUTS	-	-	-	-	-
FRESH VEGETABLES	-	-	-	-	-	COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	4,672	1,921	32,218	25,897	45,057
BEANS 2/...(OCT)	175	118	9,951	11,228	10,155	PHILIPPINES....	4,437	1,681	30,506	24,449	42,347
MEXICO.....	26	33	8,710	9,646	8,727	BRAZILS,UNSH(AUG)	827	389	827	389	6,365
CABBAGE...(OCT)	3,058	691	9,759	6,874	12,941	BRAZIL.....	763	387	763	387	6,171
CANADA.....	1,478	641	5,396	7,931	6,153	PISTACH,UNSH(AUG)	72	2,264	72	2,264	4,800
MEXICO.....	1,257	14	3,361	47,082	5,658	IRAN.....	28	2,264	28	2,264	4,533
CARROTS 2/...(OCT)	1,595	3,146	46,557	60,129	53,809	BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	461	362	461	362	4,483
CANADA.....	1,578	3,044	45,274	55,206	52,427	BRAZIL.....	412	269	412	269	3,091
CAULIFLOWER...(OCT)	443	1,511	3,644	5,203	5,223	PERU.....	43	65	43	65	875
CANADA.....	438	1,498	2,494	3,926	4,245	CASHEW KRNLs(AUG)	4,950	3,142	4,950	3,142	42,831
MEXICO.....	-	-	955	1,098	955	INDIA.....	2,375	1,980	2,375	1,980	22,157
CELERY....(OCT)	867	818	2,196	2,562	4,371	BRAZIL.....	1,901	666	1,901	666	13,023
CANADA.....	847	817	2,164	2,496	4,338	FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	141	252	141	252	3,607
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	763	356	165,281	177,510	165,444	TURKEY.....	129	251	129	251	2,941
MEXICO.....	589	65	155,984	165,717	156,010	ITALY.....	0	0	0	0	558
EGGPLANT...(OCT)	31	61	16,618	18,231	16,662	HOPS (KILOGRAMS)	-	-	-	-	-
MEXICO.....	-	29	16,241	17,561	16,241	HOPS... (SEP)	58,355	28,692	108,658	95,619	6,713,343
GARLIC....(OCT)	601	1,225	11,499	16,379	11,396	GERMANY, FED. R	0	0	2,427	0	4,786,134
MEXICO.....	156	789	8,475	12,708	8,569	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	0	0	0	0	1,362,308
ARGENTINA.....	115	-	2,192	2,140	2,192	GRAPE WINE	-	-	-	-	-
LETTUCE...(OCT)	2,060	3,314	8,537	11,775	9,670	(1,000 LITERS)	-	-	-	-	-
MEXICO.....	-	18	5,238	6,614	5,238	CHAMPAGNE... (JAN)	2,628	3,960	22,165	30,088	42,046
CANADA.....	2,060	3,291	3,259	5,049	4,391	ITALY.....	1,288	2,080	11,114	15,108	20,714
OKRA 2/...(OCT)	2,935	2,888	18,543	18,511	18,905	FRANCE.....	639	907	4,668	7,120	9,897
MEXICO.....	2,912	2,832	17,533	17,713	17,867	SPAIN.....	625	838	5,373	6,833	9,547
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	553	2,434	80,655	119,706	82,965	TABLE WINE...(JAN)	33,637	35,301	269,164	285,633	420,568
MEXICO.....	300	848	75,180	91,934	75,421	ITALY.....	19,030	18,070	153,875	149,561	240,142
PEPPERS....(OCT)	2,826	4,056	64,063	94,356	66,372	FRANCE.....	6,497	8,383	53,973	69,067	84,283
MEXICO.....	2,432	3,354	60,220	88,373	62,080	GERMANY, FED. R	5,506	5,327	36,549	38,598	57,018
POTATO,SEED(OCT)	54	25	32,325	31,866	32,329	FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	1,194	1,370	11,409	11,622	19,098
CANADA.....	-	-	32,271	31,578	32,271	ITALY.....	633	759	5,889	6,408	9,562
POTATO, TABLE(OCT)	2,873	3,422	123,960	90,002	125,816	SPAIN.....	418	458	4,503	4,243	8,006
CANADA.....	2,848	2,927	123,934	88,138	125,790	CUT FLOWERS	-	-	-	-	-
SQUASH....(OCT)	142	356	51,152	59,342	51,241	(1,000 UNITS)	-	-	-	-	-
MEXICO.....	105	202	50,932	57,378	50,995	ROSES....(JAN)	7,320	10,560	84,110	110,665	126,095
TOMATOES...(OCT)	3,533	11,513	309,923	366,848	316,909	COLOMBIA.....	5,487	8,140	65,475	84,809	98,706
MEXICO.....	3,461	10,938	307,874	363,060	314,745	CARNATIONS...(JAN)	36,773	40,127	352,133	441,413	522,909
ASPARAGUS...(FEB)	103	191	6,634	3,808	9,210	COLOMBIA.....	35,894	38,815	336,559	420,214	502,149
MEXICO.....	100	191	6,584	3,784	8,541	-	-	-	-	-	

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Horticultural Products

FHORT 1-85
January 1985

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

ERRATUM

Correction: The November import table in the January 1985 issue of the Horticultural Products Review circular (pages 30 and 31) contained incorrect data. A corrected table is shown below.

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON (UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)										
COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1983	SEASON TO DATE 1984	LAST FULL PREVIOUS: CURRENT : SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1983	SEASON TO DATE 1984	LAST FULL PREVIOUS: CURRENT : SEASON			
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS				CHILE.....	-	-	168	243	6,589	
APPLES.....(JUL)	12,147	4,490	28,486	104,406	-	-	72	693	2,679	
CANADA.....	11,436	2,696	19,989	8,273	44,235	-	75	75	1,998	
CHILE.....	-	-	274	732	26,082	PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	5,168	3,877	65,047	,216
NEW ZEALAND.....	-	-	3,151	5,479	15,003	HONDURAS.....	2,420	1,457	27,952	28,040
REP. SOUTH AFRIC	-	-	3,619	10,825	11,785	MEXICO.....	1,464	882	27,952	28,040
FRANCE.....	700	1,752	700	1,926	6,281	KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	993	241	1,206	1,132
BANANAS.....(JAN)	197,944	158,285	2,240,239	2,433,718	2,446,715	NEW ZEALAND....	954	241	1,167	1,132
COSTA RICA.....	32,051	46,800	518,320	563,474	580,809	CANNED FRUIT	-	-	-	-
HONDURAS.....	56,849	60,639	467,970	494,557	499,290	MANDARINS...(JAN)	2,827	2,571	33,854	41,121
ECUADOR.....	18,059	27,823	411,751	472,358	446,241	JAPAN.....	2,115	1,371	18,074	17,844
COLOMBIA.....	46,257	32,028	334,154	436,094	375,547	SPAIN.....	96	665	5,728	11,457
STRAWBERRIES(OCT)	195	634	211	651	2,875	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	118	228	4,612	3,866
MEXICO.....	11	486	11	491	1,799	OLIVES, TOTAL(NOV)	4,664	3,441	4,644	3,411
NEW ZEALAND.....	169	126	175	132	633	SPAIN.....	4,409	2,914	4,409	2,914
GRAPEFRUIT...(SEP)	3	602	734	1,520	1,299	-BRN, GR/N RP(NOV)	35	200	35	200
MEXICO.....	238	726	1,442	1,184	-BRN, GR/R RP(NOV)	-	-	-	-	
LEMONS.....(AUG)	51	75	1,456	4,030	3,241	-BRN, GR/N RP(NOV)	376	222	376	222
SPAIN.....	-	-	3,223	1,649	SPAIN.....	353	135	353	135	
CHILE.....	51	38	1,209	890	1,209	GREECE.....	22	68	22	68
LIMES.....(APR)	1,812	2,347	11,337	14,534	18,940	-BRN, RP, W GR(NOV)	12	17	12	17
MEXICO.....	1,450	1,987	9,120	11,476	15,618	GREECE.....	12	17	12	17
BAHAMAS.....	322	336	1,844	2,509	2,667	-BRN, RP/GRN.(NOV)	108	142	108	142
TANG./MANDAR.(NCV)	5,655	2,076	5,655	2,076	17,433	SPAIN.....	105	139	105	139
MEXICO.....	5,648	2,070	5,648	2,070	15,479	-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	4,049	2,762	4,049	2,762
ORANGES.....(NOV)	1,221	1,268	1,221	1,268	17,448	SPAIN.....	4,049	2,762	4,049	2,762
MEXICO.....	1,020	198	1,020	198	6,654	-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	65	98	65	98
ISRAEL.....	-	-	-	-	5,748	GREECE.....	49	88	49	88
DOMINICAN REPUB	105	825	105	825	2,066	PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,063	1,487	1,266	11,299
GRAPES.....(OCT)	131	675	186	711	145,691	SPAIN.....	1,016	1,001	1,121	2,332
CHILE.....	0	573	0	573	131,136	REP. SOUTH AFRIC	4	169	4	4,357
MANGOES.....(JAN)	91	245	39,301	36,708	39,599	GREECE.....	39	36	39	466
MEXICO.....	39	47	32,364	28,578	32,364	PEARS.....(JUN)	10	263	31	1,110
HAITI.....	48	194	5,903	7,143	6,194	CANADA.....	-	-	-	920
CANTALOUPE...(MAY)	322	205	56,505	45,6C1	121,611	REP. SOUTH AFRIC	-	251	-	597
MEXICO.....	273	110	54,670	43,422	110,589	SPAIN.....	-	-	-	149
MELONS, OTHER(MAY)	68	48	7,725	12,309	39,883	PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	11,905	12,862	175,229	177,350
MEXICO.....	-	-	6,248	7,388	18,753	PHILIPPINES....	8,580	7,220	87,977	85,816
GUATEMALA.....	55	-	870	2,138	7,509	THAILAND.....	1,635	3,748	61,285	92,873
CHILE.....	-	-	258	1,672	6,757	MIX, N TROPIC(JUN)	535	823	3,383	6,957
WATERMELONS.(APR)	14	487	67,696	95,228	99,480	MEXICO.....	468	722	3,176	3,727
MEXICO.....	14	487	67,641	95,091	98,904	REP. SOUTH AFRIC	-	31	-	6,611
PEARS.....(JUL)	105	494	894	1,848	12,421				1,349	1,351

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U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL				
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1983	1984	CURRENT	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1983	1984	CURRENT				
DRIED FRUIT				ASPARAGUS... (FEB)	510	738	5,647	5,843	9,210		
APRICOTS... (JUL)	563	751	1,581	2,626	6,067	MEXICO.....	315	414	8,223	5,379	8,541
TURKEY.....	519	699	1,379	2,395	5,629	CANNED VEGETABLES					
DATES/W/PITS (SEP)	6	85	53	106	5,668	PIMENTOS... (AUG)	567	359	2,096	1,686	7,756
IRAN.....	-	-	31	-	4,234	SPAIN.....	532	346	2,011	1,673	7,576
PAKISTAN.....	-	36	-	36	744	TMATO PASTE (JUL)	9,116	2,942	25,938	14,392	81,412
DATES/PITTED (SEP)	252	252	537	455	4,879	MEXICO.....	1,597	252	5,377	1,693	24,144
IRAN.....	-	70	73	123	3,010	FORTUGAL.....	1,486	1,013	6,127	3,577	23,016
IRAQ.....	-	-	-	-	710	ITALY.....	4,378	601	6,403	1,612	9,327
CHINA (MAINLAND	235	16	407	64	617	TMATO SAUCE (JUL)	1,073	611	5,025	4,167	13,551
DRIED FIGS... (SEP)	704	830	1,750	1,524	2,744	ISRAEL.....	888	268	3,252	2,590	9,128
GREECE.....	467	718	1,432	1,384	2,217	SPAIN.....	88	270	190	524	1,773
TURKEY.....	207	98	288	117	487	TMATOES... (JUL)	14,847	14,570	38,783	35,753	111,189
RAISINS/SULT (AUG)	387	49	1,453	181	2,692	ITALY.....	4,818	7,636	11,883	16,281	37,726
MEXICO.....	335	-	1,334	-	1,854	SPAIN.....	4,086	4,078	10,813	10,205	34,872
REF SOUTH AFRIC	40	30	66	95	372	ISRAEL.....	5,397	2,766	12,578	4,935	23,551
FIG PASTE... (SEP)	74	18	210	28	5,491	ARTICHOKES... (JAN)	1,020	1,343	12,064	16,549	13,012
SPAIN.....	57	-	57	-	3,207	SPAIN.....	1,013	1,257	11,877	16,145	12,801
TURKEY.....	17	-	136	9	996	ASPARAGUS... (APR)	128	192	872	2,264	1,678
GREECE.....	-	-	-	-	907	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	125	170	747	1,629	1,387
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (1,000 LITERS)						MUSHROOMS... (JUL)	2,312	2,982	21,012	28,575	68,848
APPLE/PEAR... (JUL)	52,752	52,829	225,840	300,791	549,529	CHINA (MAINLAND	686	747	5,969	6,813	20,229
ARGENTINA.....	14,000	17,268	82,183	115,581	137,143	HONG KONG.....	247	179	2,633	3,403	9,421
GERMANY, FED. R	11,970	10,413	47,135	51,867	131,734	FROZEN VEGETABLES					
AUSTRIA.....	3,254	5,313	21,123	34,096	52,849	PEAS... (SEP)	204	542	2,260	3,835	8,296
SPAIN.....	5,273	3,617	7,219	18,756	47,769	CANADA.....	79	269	1,212	2,125	3,865
REF SOUTH AFRIC	5,752	5,403	22,759	24,741	42,678	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	23	108	286	497	2,976
NETHERLANDS....	4,852	2,972	13,012	18,995	35,306	BROCCOLI... (SEP)	1,429	981	3,727	5,619	27,376
FCOJ..... (DEC)	132,467	244,354	1,427,398	2,019,569	1,427,398	MEXICO.....	1,229	487	3,240	4,362	23,652
BRAZIL.....	129,484	242,778	1,321,387	1,930,713	1,321,387	GUATEMALA.....	199	493	487	1,257	3,696
PINEAP. N CC (JAN)	1,278	1,419	16,838	16,757	18,169	CAULIFLOWER... (SEP)	1,384	2,346	3,206	5,312	11,295
PHILIPPINES....	1,268	1,356	16,288	14,684	17,011	MEXICO.....	1,115	2,179	2,264	4,610	9,537
PINEAP. CCNC (JAN)	7,597	8,839	98,864	116,990	105,290	GUATEMALA.....	267	155	936	687	1,694
THAILAND.....	932	2,480	48,184	40,731	48,742	OKRA 3/... (JUL)	639	560	7,109	6,056	9,381
PHILIPPINES....	4,495	5,123	39,188	56,617	44,747	DOMINICAN REPUB	523	387	3,811	3,503	4,182
FROZEN FRUIT						GUATEMALA.....	100	127	1,709	644	2,635
BLUEBERRIES... (JAN)	236	604	3,876	4,464	4,126	EL SALVADOR.....	-	-	1,168	1,144	2,054
CANADA.....	236	604	3,876	4,462	4,126	PCTATGES... (SEP)	702	1,768	2,018	6,283	17,789
RASPBERRIES... (JAN)	137	65	480	2,093	500	CANADA.....	702	1,748	1,997	6,263	17,732
NEW ZEALAND....	64	10	194	306	194	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
CANADA.....	52	18	162	1,261	182	MUSHROOMS... (JAN)	44	64	663	885	719
UNITED KINGDOM.	-	-	55	181	55	JAPAN.....	23	40	309	387	336
STRAWBERRIES (DEC)	401	1,011	18,720	23,186	18,720	CHILE.....	-	-	141	172	143
MEXICO.....	191	711	14,920	19,202	14,920	KOREA, REPUBLIC	7	10	76	120	95
POLAND.....	182	182	2,881	2,538	2,881	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	6	7	83	108	86
FRESH VEGETABLES						TREE NUTS					
BEANS 2/... (OCT)	146	237	308	425	11,383	COCONUT MEAT (JAN)	3,840	3,800	41,814	36,599	45,057
MEXICO.....	36	10	54	32	9,653	PHILIPPINES....	3,582	3,328	39,362	34,197	42,347
CABBAGE... (OCT)	468	275	2,005	1,102	65,641	BRAZILS/UNSH (AUG)	234	170	1,809	1,971	6,365
MEXICO.....	210	-	1,250	3	47,082	ERAZIL.....	234	157	1,700	1,956	6,171
CANADA.....	251	255	735	1,054	8,684	PISTACH/UNSH (AUG)	441	78	829	6,128	4,800
NETHERLANDS....	0	-	0	-	8,060	IRAN.....	441	68	747	6,078	4,533
CARROTS 2/... (OCT)	10,542	13,148	19,536	25,934	67,889	BRAZILS/SHLD (AUG)	329	467	1,884	1,581	4,483
CANADA.....	9,813	12,032	18,641	24,626	62,571	ERAZIL.....	232	292	1,344	1,042	3,091
CAULIFLWER... (OCT)	419	559	2,354	1,782	6,502	PERU.....	77	144	332	385	875
CANADA.....	388	559	2,307	1,763	5,218	CASHEW KRNL (AUG)	4,036	3,923	19,600	14,827	42,831
MEXICO.....	-	-	-	-	1,098	INDIA.....	2,720	1,935	11,549	8,650	22,157
CELERY... (OCT)	105	138	1,614	1,310	3,481	ERAZIL.....	921	1,159	5,414	3,633	13,023
CANADA.....	105	126	1,614	1,298	3,415	FILBERT/SHLD (AUG)	150	65	404	659	3,607
CUCUMBERS... (OCT)	5,467	2,279	5,521	2,440	177,815	TURKEY.....	147	49	339	576	2,941
MEXICO.....	5,445	2,168	5,455	2,243	165,750	ITALY.....	-	-	0	10	558
EGGPLANT... (OCT)	667	307	797	381	18,295	HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
MEXICO.....	643	223	730	255	17,564	HOPS... (SEP)	58,355	28,692	108,658	95,619	6,713,343
GARLIC... (OCT)	320	259	777	774	17,001	GERMANY, FED. R	0	0	2,427	0	4,786,134
MEXICO.....	57	36	214	148	13,127	CZECHOSLCVAKIA.	0	0	0	0	0,1362,308
ARGENTINA.....	-	-	-	-	2,140	GRAPE WINE					
LETTUCE... (OCT)	122	125	263	801	14,197	(1,000 LITERS)					
CANADA.....	82	84	221	751	7,460	CHAMPAGNE... (JAN)	5,611	7,444	35,553	48,216	42,046
MEXICO.....	35	25	35	25	6,614	ITALY.....	2,901	3,745	17,633	24,174	20,714
OKRA 2/... (OCT)	516	114	549	273	20,905	FRANCE.....	1,432	1,931	8,193	11,784	9,897
MEXICO.....	486	68	517	153	19,929	SPAIN.....	993	1,555	8,022	10,620	9,547
ONIONCS, NEC. (OCT)	4,005	3,935	5,271	5,539	122,587	TABLE WINE.. (JAN)	39,523	46,124	381,403	406,763	420,568
MEXICO.....	1,812	2,342	2,067	2,733	92,572	ITALY.....	22,082	24,504	218,995	216,092	240,142
CANADA.....	2,058	1,336	2,905	2,424	18,625	FRANCE.....	8,093	10,109	75,067	95,051	84,283
PEPPERS... (OCT)	1,925	1,515	4,317	3,719	97,986	GERMANY, FED. R	5,024	6,525	51,714	55,674	57,018
MEXICO.....	1,575	1,087	3,565	2,582	91,264	FT WINE&VERM (JAN)	2,341	2,510	17,095	18,128	19,098
POTATO/SEED. (OCT)	216	130	238	205	31,942	ITALY.....	1,080	1,171	8,523	9,389	9,562
CANADA.....	216	122	238	174	31,619	SPAIN.....	1,188	1,177	7,175	7,415	8,006
POTATO/TABLE (OCT)	14,796	12,253	21,486	32,544	95,946	CUT FLCWERS					
CANADA.....	14,795	12,235	21,484	32,398	93,943	(1,000 UNITS)					
SQUASH... (OCT)	2,429	2,073	3,860	2,977	59,590	RCSES..... (JAN)	11,277	13,450	116,595	148,459	126,095
MEXICO.....	2,404	1,960	3,825	2,814	57,546	COLOMBIA.....	8,889	10,111	90,654	113,773	98,706
TOMATCSES... (OCT)	13,118	11,894	34,723	28,008	381,244	CARNATIONS.. (JAN)	43,637	48,375	477,625	578,944	522,909
MEXICO.....	13,084	11,731	34,554	27,687	377,127	COLOMBIA.....	42,404	46,991	458,103	554,105	502,149

1/SINGLE-STRENGTH EQUIVALENT 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FRCZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED
BRN: ERINE N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH